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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 50, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

The following acts of Congress were published in this order:

I. AN ACT providing for the completion of the military road from Santa Fe to Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico.

II. AN ACT for the temporary relief of the Indians at Camp McDermit, in Humboldt county, Nevada.

G. O. No. 65, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1873.

Publishes the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, referred to in the JOURNAL of June 21.

G. O. No. 66, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1873.

Publishes regulations for the guidance of the superintendents of the National Cemeteries.

Any officer of the Army having knowledge of the misconduct of a superintendent will report the facts to the Adjutant-General. And it is made the duty of the inspector and of the officer having charge of cemeteries to notice and report the habits and conduct of the superintendents.

G. O. No. 67, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1873.

The provisions of General Orders Nos. 92 and 107, series of 1872, are hereby modified as follows:

I. Whenever the full dress coat is worn on duty, and not in the field, by officers below the grade of brigadier-general, the shoulder-knots, gilt sword-belts, and, by those officers for whom they are prescribed, the nickel-plated sword-scarbards, will be worn.

II. Whenever the sack coat is worn on duty the dark sword-scarbards and black sword-belt will be worn by those officers for whom they are prescribed.

III. The chapau will be worn with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornaments upon the right side.

IV. Enlisted men of the Engineer Corps, instead of a wreath with the letters "C. E.," will wear in front of their caps the castle with the letters of their companies; and enlisted men of the Ordnance Department, instead of a wreath with the letters "O. D.," will wear in front of their caps the shell and flame, both of the above to be according to patterns in the Quartermaster-General's office.

V. The aiguillette, instead of being permanently attached to the shoulder knot, may be made separate, so as to be attached to the coat underneath the knot by means of a strap or tongue passing through the lower fastening of the knot.

VI. When not on duty, officers may wear the dress coat with the shoulder-straps attached.

VII. The helmet cords will be attached to the left side of the helmet and come down to the left shoulder, where they are held together by a slide; one cord then passes to the front and the other to the rear of the neck, crossing upon the right shoulder and passing separately around to the front and rear of the right arm, where they are again united and held together by a slide under the arm; the united cords then cross the breast and are looped up to the upper button on the left side of the coat.

VIII. Chief trumpeters and saddler sergeants will wear chevrons according to patterns in the Quartermaster-General's office.

IX. The fatigue hat will not be worn in garrison by officers or enlisted men except when on fatigue duty.

X. Until further orders the single-breasted overcoat, with the additional cape, may be issued to, and worn by, enlisted men of all arms of the service in lieu of the double-breasted overcoat.

XI. The badge of corps and letter of company will both be worn in front of the forage cap by enlisted men of artillery, infantry, cavalry, and engineers. Enlisted men of ordnance will wear the badge of corps only.

XII. The dimensions of the shield for the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, authorized by War Department General Orders No. 107, of 1872, will be according to pattern in the Adjutant-General's office instead of the dimensions fixed by the said order. For an assistant adjutant-general with rank of colonel it will be worn on the bullion of the knot midway between the upper fastening and the pad.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 68, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

The following opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, on the subject of the power of a board of survey, under existing laws, in regard to administering oaths to its members or to witnesses, is approved and published for the information and government of all concerned:

OPINION.

There can be no doubt whatever that a board of survey has no authority to swear witnesses whose testimony is to be taken before it. This grave and delicate power is given to it by no statute, nor attempted to be given to it by any Army regulation or order. The point was considered by this bureau at an early period (see Digest, p. 66), and recently passed upon in a report of December 5 last, in

the case of Lieutenant J. R. Fitch. A bill to give boards of survey the power to swear witnesses, prepared by this bureau by the instruction of the Secretary of War at the instance of General Schofield, failed to be passed at the last session of Congress.

That such a board may be authorized to swear itself can affect in no manner its authority to swear witnesses. The latter power is not incidental to the former, but wholly unconnected with it and independent of it.

But is a board of survey empowered to swear itself, or to administer an oath to its members? No such power is given by statute, nor by regulations. It is, however, said to be given by order. There are in fact two orders indicated as conferring this authority. General Orders No. 27, of Headquarters of the Army, of March 8, 1870, upon the subject of the action and proceedings of boards of survey, adds: "Whose members shall be sworn to an impartial discharge of their duty." Further, General Orders No. 25, of the War Department, of May 8, 1872, in referring to the earlier order, enjoin as follows: "The requirement that the members of the boards of survey, referred to therein, shall be sworn, will be applied to all boards of survey, and the fact of the members being sworn will appear in the proceedings of the boards."

It may seriously be questioned whether the conferring of an authority to administer an oath is not a matter quite beyond the proper province of an order, such as either of the above, or indeed of a regulation. Grendlen (1 Evidence, sec. 517) defines an oath as "a religious and most solemn appeal to God, as the judge of all men;" the obligation of the witness being, as he says in brief, that of a "religious sense of accountability to the Omnipotent Being, who is invoked by an oath." It would certainly seem that nothing less authoritative than a positive act of the law-making power could assume thus to introduce a witness to the presence of the Deity, and to submit his conscience to this most solemn obligation. But even if it be conceded that an Army regulation, which ordinarily carries with it either the fact or the theory of a direct or indirect legislative sanction, may undertake to do this, it can hardly be allowed that a mere executive order may so venture.

Moreover, the orders as above cited are, it would seem, quite imperfect in their terms, and incapable of execution. They merely say that these boards "shall be sworn," but how, they fail to specify. Whether it is to be by the senior member or the junior member, or whether the court is not itself to administer the oath at all, but is to be sworn by a magistrate (or other person qualified to act by the local law)—these are questions upon which no light appears to be thrown. The most probable presumption indeed is the one last suggested, that the oath is to be administered by a civil official. Otherwise, where the board consists of but one officer, as is often the case, he would be obliged to swear himself; but this could hardly have been contemplated.

If it be suggested that it may have been intended that the board should be sworn in the same manner as a court-martial, the answer is that a board is not a court; and that the express powers conferred by statute upon military courts cannot, by analogy be assumed to be exercisable by a mere board of officers.

In fact, in the opinion of this bureau, the swearing of such a board to the performance of their duty is, independently of the considerations above presented, an unsuitable and unnecessary proceeding. The board, as has been said, is not a court, but merely an inspecting and investigating body. Its business is not to try a question of guilt or innocence, but to find certain facts. There is nothing in its duties which calls for any higher or further sanction than that which attaches to the oath of office taken by the members.

This bureau, the more, in repeating it that, in its judgment, a board of survey has no legal power to swear witnesses, would also express the opinion that, in the absence of an act of Congress authorizing it, such a board cannot properly be empowered to swear itself or its members. If the views here presented are adopted, it is advised that all or part of orders, by which such a power is, or may be construed to be, conveyed, be revoked.

The requirements contained in General Orders Nos. 27, of 1870, and 25, of 1872, from this office, for the swearing of members of boards of survey are hereby revoked, together with any other orders or parts of orders by which such a power is, or may be construed to be, conveyed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 69, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1873.

Upon the recommendation of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, the practice of the accounting officers not to notice arithmetical errors when they do not exceed twenty cents (*vide par.* 799, Comptroller's Digest, 1869), will hereafter be applied by this department to errors of omission on the part of company officers in failing to enter stoppages on account of clothing, etc., against enlisted men on the muster and pay rolls, as it is considered that twenty cents is the smallest amount that the Government would be warranted in taking the trouble to collect and to return to the proper appropriations.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 70, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1873.

The following promotions and appointment in the Army of the United States, made by the President, since the publication of General Orders No. 53, of April 1, 1873, and up to July 1, 1873, are announced:

I.—PROMOTIONS.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Peter M. Boehm, to be captain, May 1, 1873, vice Webb, resigned (Company E).

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Shoemaker, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1873, vice Boehm, promoted (Company F).

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Adolphus W. Greely, to be first lieutenant, May 27, 1873, vice Almy, murdered by Indians (Company M).

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Coster, to be captain, March 29, 1873, vice Williams, resigned (Company I).

Second Lieutenant Henry W. Sprole, to be first lieutenant, March 29, 1873, vice Coster, promoted (Company C).

NINTH CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Martin B. Hughes, to be first lieutenant, May 24, 1873, vice Brunton, resigned (Company D).

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Edward Davis, to be first lieutenant, April 14, 1873, vice Clarke, resigned (Battery C).

Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Wolcott, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1873, vice Kobbé, appointed regimental adjutant (Company M).

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Eugene A. Bancroft, to be captain, April 26, 1873, vice Thomas, killed by Indians (Company A).

First Lieutenant Edward Field, to be captain, April 29, 1873, vice Palmer, resigned (Company L).

Second Lieutenant Sydney W. Taylor, to be first lieutenant, April 26, 1873, vice Howe, killed by Indians (Company A).

Second Lieutenant William Everett, to be first lieutenant, April 26, 1873, vice Cranston, killed by Indians (Company M).

Second Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, to be first lieutenant, April 29, 1873, vice Field, promoted (Battery B).

Second Lieutenant George M. Harris, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1873, vice Simpson, appointed regimental quartermaster (Company L). Since deceased.

Second Lieutenant William R. Quinan, to be first lieutenant, May 12, 1873, vice Harris, died of wounds (Company L).

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Gilbert S. Jennings, to be first lieutenant, May 4, 1873, vice Worden, deceased (Company B).

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Constant Williams, to be captain, May 10, 1873, vice Chandler, deceased (Company E).

Second Lieutenant Levi F. Burnett, to be first lieutenant, May 10, 1873, vice Williams, promoted (Company F).

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Augustus W. Corliss, to be captain, May 29, 1873, vice Read, resigned (Company C).

Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, to be first lieutenant, May 29, 1873, vice Corliss, promoted (Company B).

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Louis A. Nesmith, to be first lieutenant, April 26, 1873, vice Wright, killed by Indians (Company E).

Second Lieutenant Robert G. Rutherford, to be first lieutenant, May 24, 1873, vice Wood, resigned (Company I).

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Frederick L. Dodge, to be first lieutenant, January 23, 1873, vice Hammond, appointed regimental adjutant (Company A).

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James N. Morgan, to be captain, June 20, 1873, vice Kilgour, retired from active service (Company K).

Second Lieutenant John L. Bullis, to be first lieutenant, June 20, 1873, vice Morgan, promoted (Company G).

II.—APPOINTMENT.

Under the Act of Congress Approved February 25, 1873.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, to be first lieutenant, with his relative rank in the Army from July 28, 1866, to fill the vacancy created by the death of First Lieutenant William L. Sherwood on April 14, 1873 (Company E).

III.—TRANSFERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene A. Carr, from the Fourth Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, April 10, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hatch, from the Fifth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry, April 10, 1873.

Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Third Artillery, from Battery C to Company D, April 12, 1873.

Captain William P. Graves, Third Artillery, from Company D to Battery C, April 12, 1873.

Captain Kinzie Bates, First Infantry, from Company I to Company K, June 20, 1873.

Captain Fergus Walker, First Infantry, from Company K to Company I, June 20, 1873.

IV.—RETIRED.

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service: from wounds or injuries received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17, act of August 3, 1861.

Captain William M. Kilgour, Twenty-fourth Infantry, June 20, 1873.

V.—CASUALTIES.

RESIGNED—(14).

Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster, July 1, 1873.

Captain William W. Webb, Fourth Cavalry, May 1, 1873.

Captain James M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry, March 29, 1873.

Captain Appleton D. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, April 29, 1873.

Captain Edwin W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry, May 29, 1873.

Captain Charles Mackin, Jr., assistant surgeon, April 29, 1873.

First Lieutenant William B. Brunton, Ninth Cavalry, May 24, 1873.

First Lieutenant Alpheus E. Clarke, Third Artillery, April 14, 1873.

First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, May 24, 1873.

Second Lieutenant Frank E. Nye, Second Cavalry, April 10, 1873.

Second Lieutenant José K. Peabody, Third Cavalry, May 31, 1873.

Second Lieutenant William Dulany, Fifth Cavalry, June 3, 1873.

Second Lieutenant Horatio M. Jones, Fourth Artillery, June 1, 1873.

Second Lieutenant Jacob R. Riblett, Fifth Infantry, May 1, 1873.

COMMISSION VACATED BY NEW APPOINTMENT—(1).

By First Lieutenant Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, his commission as second lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, April 14, 1873.

DIED—(13).

Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby, massacred April 11, 1873, by Modoc Indians, while holding conference in the vicinity of the Lava Beds, Oregon.

Major Madison Mills, surgeon, at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, April 28, 1873.

Captain Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, killed, April 26, 1873, in affair with Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, Oregon.

Captain Robert Chandler, Seventh Infantry, at insane asylum, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1873.

Captain Thomas McMillin, assistant surgeon, at camp near Tule Lake, Oregon, April 6, 1873, while on campaign against the Modoc Indians in Oregon.

First Lieutenant Jacob Almy, Fifth Cavalry, murdered by an Indian, May 27, 1873, at the San Carlos Indian Agency, Arizona Territory.

First Lieutenant Albion Howe, Fourth Artillery, killed April 26, 1873, in affair with Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, Oregon.

First Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, killed, April 26, 1873, in affair with the Modoc Indians, at the Lava Beds, Oregon.

First Lieutenant George M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, May 12, 1873, at camp near Tule Lake, Oregon, of wounds received April 26, 1873, in affair with Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, Oregon.

First Lieutenant John L. Worden, jr., First Infantry, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 4, 1873.

First Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, 12th Infantry, killed, April 26, 1873, in affair with Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, Oregon.

First Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry, at camp near Tule Lake, Oregon, April 14, 1873, of wounds received April 11, 1873, while receiving a flag of truce from Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, Oregon.

Post Chaplain Thaddeus B. McFalls, at Washington, D. C., May 22, 1873.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Under section 3, act approved July 15, 1870.

Captain Robert B. Hull, late Eighteenth Infantry, April 15, 1873, to take effect August 28, 1870, instead of "resigned," as announced in the official Army Register for 1871.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion, or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the adjutant-general.

VIII. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once, direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital, or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending July 7, 1873.

Tuesday, July 1.

A board of officers to consist of Major J. P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general, Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, First Lieutenant Thomas H. Bradley, Twenty-first Infantry, will assemble in this city at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Nicholas G. Wilson for appointment as superintendent of National Cemetery. The applicant must fulfill the conditions prescribed in General Orders Nos. 64, of 1867, and 51 of 1872, from this office. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

Discharged.—Sergeant Henry Richardson, First Class Privates Frank Krassin and Patrick Moloney, Second Class Private Albert Peterson, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

Wednesday, July 2.

Transferred.—Private Alexander Jungbluth, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, to Company K, Second Infantry.

Discharged.—Private John F. O'Brien, General Service U. S. Army.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from depot, eighteen recruits to Fort Niagara, New York, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to Company B, Third Artillery.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William W. Fleming, Twelfth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 90, May 20, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is further extended three months.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are made: Captain

W. H. Rexford, ordnance storekeeper, is relieved from duty at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, and will report for duty at Benicia Arsenal, California; First Lieutenant George D. Ramsay, jr., is relieved from duty at Charleston Arsenal, South Carolina, and will report for duty at the U. S. Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. The officers concerned will change their stations under orders from the Chief of Ordnance.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major David Taylor, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty.

Thursday, July 3.

Captain O. H. Moore, Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer, Louisville, Kentucky, is appointed to act as inspector on certain unserviceable recruiting property on hand at the rendezvous of First Lieutenant F. S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, at Louisville, and for which Lieutenant Davidson is responsible.

Discharged.—Private Joseph Wilsey, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry; First Class Private Richard J. O'Brien, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

Transferred.—Private Albert Scott, Company F, Thirtieth Infantry, to the Fourteenth Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, First Lieutenant E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, will assume the charge, under instructions from the Engineer Bureau, of the work for the completion of the military road from Santa Fe to Fernandez de Taos, New Mexico, and of the disbursements pertaining thereto, under the act approved March 3, 1873. Second Lieutenant Charles C. Morrison, Sixth Cavalry, acting engineer officer of the District of New Mexico, is designated to assist Lieutenant Ruffner in this work.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Friday, July 4, 1873.]

Saturday, July 5.

Commissary Sergeant William H. Northwood is relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and will proceed without delay to Fort Griffin, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

The following transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry are announced: First Lieutenant Daniel Hart, from Company B to Company G; First Lieutenant W. I. Sanborn, from Company G to Company B; First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, from Company E to Company D; First Lieutenant E. J. Stivers, from Company D to Company E. Lieutenants Hart and Sanborn will join their proper stations.

The leave of absence granted Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 106, June 10, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

Leave of absence until September 30, 1873, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Captain J. R. McGinness, Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty on the board appointed by Special Orders No. 109, May 31, 1873, from this office, and Colonel N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, is detailed in his stead.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from command of the recruiting depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Monday, July 7.

Discharged.—Second Class Private William Marshall, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Unattached recruit Benjamin Stevens, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Private George A. Clossin, Company G, Sixth Cavalry; Private Isaac C. Doolittle, Company F, Eighteenth Infantry.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company A, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Buford, D. T., to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
Headquarters Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Brown, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant W. Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry, by Special Orders No. 114, c. s., Fort Concho, Texas, and extended thirty days by Special Orders No. 100, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby further extended sixty days. (S. O. No. 28, July 3, 1873.)

The leave of absence for sixty days granted Captain F. B. Hamilton, Second Artillery, in Special Orders No. 32, from headquarters Division of the South, dated June 2, 1873, is hereby extended sixty days. (S. O. No. 29, July 7, 1873.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.

A decision from the Quartermaster-General's office, June 5, in regard to the purchase of lumber for manufacture of boxes for packing clothing, states that it has been decided that all expenses incurred in the preparation of clothing, and equipage for shipment, including the purchase of materials for boxing and baling, and the time of labor for the manufacture of packages, are properly chargeable to the appropriation for transportation of the Army.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Par. 3, S. O. No. 123, c. s., from department headquarters, was revoked June 28. Telegraphic instructions from department headquarters, of this date, directed A. A. Surgeon G. E. Lord, U. S. Army, to remain on duty at Fort Randall, D. T., until further orders.

Instructions from department headquarters, dated June 24, to the commanding officer of Fort Abercrombie, D. T., detailed an officer of his command to relieve Captain G. B. Dandy, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, as post and depot quartermaster, and directed Captain Dandy to report at department headquarters, within one week from that date, for orders and instructions, on important service.

A. A. Surgeon F. O. Nash, U. S. Army, June 23 was ordered to proceed to rejoin the escort to the Northern Boundary Survey Commission, to which he was assigned for duty by par. 2, S. O. No. 116, c. s., from department headquarters.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days June 26 was granted First Lieutenant A. E. Smith, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months—the leave to take effect after the return of the Yellowstone expedition.

Instructions from department headquarters of June 24, authorized Major M. A. Reno, commanding the escort to the Northern Boundary Commission, to enlist twenty Indian scouts for service with the escort.

Seventeenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Rice, D. T., July 10, for the trial of First Lieutenant F. D. Garrotty, Seventeenth Infantry. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, medical staff; Captain J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., and the following officers of the Seventeenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains C. E. Bennett, Malcolm McArthur; First Lieutenants H. S. Howe, T. G. Troxel. First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., judge-advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Randall, D. T., July 31, for the trial of Hospital Steward Herko Koster, U. S. A. Surgeon J. F. Weeds, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Twenty-second Infantry are detailed for the court: Captains C. A. Webb, Joseph Bush, C. W. Miner; Second Lieutenants W. J. Campbell, G. Von Blucher. First Lieutenant T. H. Fisher, judge-advocate.

Fort Totten, D. T.—From this post a correspondent writes, June 19, 1873: "The irksomeness of this post was suddenly relieved about one o'clock P. M., yesterday, by the beating of the 'long roll' sounding and alarm of fire in rear of the officers' quarters. The officers and men were quickly on the spot and the fire extinguished with very little loss. Hardly had the men returned from their labors when a second alarm was sounded; a heavy smoke was seen issuing from the vacant quarters formerly occupied by Captain John N. Coe, Twentieth Infantry. The fire was evidently ignited by a spark from the first fire, a rear window having been found opened through which it was first discovered. An entrance was soon effected by a few intrepid young soldiers under charge of Captain L. M. Morris and Lieutenant W. W. Wood, who succeeded in discovering whereabouts of the fire. The smoke was found so heavy inside the building as to endanger one's life. A few charges from 'Babcock,' together with a plentiful supply of water, saved the officers' quarters from a fatal calamity. Had the fire broken out during the night no doubt a very serious loss would have occurred. As it is, the damage is trifling, owing to the coolness displayed by the officers and men. Great praise is due to the commanding officer, General Hunt, who was immediately on the spot, and assumed command, giving his orders in that cool and precise manner, natural to a veteran officer. Captain L. M. Morris, post quartermaster, and Lieutenant W. W. Wood, post adjutant, entered the building at the head of their men, at the risk of their lives, thereby giving greater encouragement to the men, and through their cool and prompt manner the fire was checked. It would be doing a great injustice not to mention the services of Private John O'Conner, Company E, in charge of water wagon. The alarm was hardly sounded before he was on the ground with his slashing six mule team and a plentiful supply of water. Commendation is due both Companies E and H, for the efficient and prompt manner in which they subdued both both fires, saving a great loss to the Government. PARATUS.

Fort Shaw.—The General Court-martial convened at Fort Shaw, M. T., by virtue of par. 2, S. O. No. 231, series of 1872, from department headquarters, June 26 was dissolved.

On Leave.—Leave of absence for thirty days June 25 was granted the following-named officers, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days—the leave not to take effect until their services can be dispensed with by their respective post commanders, viz.: Captain E. R. Ames, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. G. Penney, R. Q. M., Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenants R. T. Jacob, Jr., Sixth Infantry; George Ruhlen, Seventeenth Infantry.

Sixth Infantry.—The commanding officer Company G, having received the new pattern infantry equipments, June 25 was authorized to turn over to the Quartermaster's Department, for transportation to the Fort Leavenworth Arsenal, Kas., the old equipments for which he is responsible. A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Buford, D. T., July 31. The following officers of the Sixth Infantry are detailed for the court: Colonel W. B. Hazen; Captains Montgomery Bryant, H. S. Hawkins, E. R. Ames; First Lieutenants D. H. Murdock, R. H. Day, C. G. Penney, W. H. H. Crowell, F. W. Thibaut; Second Lieutenants D. L. Craft, T. G. Townsend, G. B. Walker. Second Lieutenant S. W. Groesbeck, judge-advocate.

Payment of Troops.—Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, June 24 was directed to proceed to make payments to the troops stationed at Fort Snelling and Ripley, Minn., Forts Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Seward, Totten, and Pembina, D. T., and the escort to the Northern Boundary Survey Commission. Major William Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Fort Rice and Abraham Lincoln, Camp Hancock, and Forts Stevenson and Buford, D. T. Major G. W. Candee, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Fort Randall, Lower Brule Agency, Fort Sully, and Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, D. T., all to June 30.

Seventh Infantry.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., July 17. The following officers of the Seventh Infantry are detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert; Captains D. W. Benham, G. L. Browning, J. M. J. Sanno, Constant Williams; First Lieutenants H. M. Benson, W. I. Reed, William Quinton, Daniel Robinson, G. H. Wright; Second Lieutenant W. L. English. First Lieutenant A. H. Jackson, judge-advocate.

The Yellowstone Expedition.—Special Field Orders No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, dated Fort Rice, D. T., June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, direct the following changes in this command: A. A. Surgeon S. J. Allen, Jr., U. S. Army, relieved from duty at Fort Rice, and will report to the commanding officer, Yellowstone expedition, for duty therewith, until its return to the Missouri river. When the Yellowstone expedition is disbanded, A. A. Surgeon Allen will take post temporarily at Fort Rice, reporting thence by letter to the medical director of the department for further orders of assignment.—Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed for duty with the battalion of Major R. E. A. Crofton, Seventeenth Infantry, on the expedition. It will march from Fort Abraham Lincoln, to join the expedition, in company with and under the instructions heretofore given the commanding officer of Fort Abraham Lincoln, for the government of Company C, Sixth Infantry. The company detached from Fort Abraham Lincoln by this order, will be replaced at that post by Captain Stanley's Company D, Twentieth Infantry, now at Fort Wadsworth. On return of the expedition, this company will be returned to its proper station without further orders.—The masters of all steamboats chartered or employed by the Government for service in the Yellowstone river, during the present season of active operations, are prohibited from carrying any citizen passengers while on that river, not provided with a permit from department headquarters, or from the commanding officer of the Yellowstone expedition.—First Lieutenant H. J. Nowlan, R. Q. M., Seventh Cavalry, has been relieved from duty with the battalion of his regiment and ordered on service with the Yellowstone expedition. He will repair to the headquarters of the regiment at St. Paul, Minn., and resume his proper regimental duties. He will proceed by the river, reporting to the A. A. I.-G. of the department, to assist in the inspection, as directed by the Secretary of War, of the Missouri river telegraph line.—Special Field Orders No. 7 and 8, Fort Abraham Lincoln, June 17 and 18, announce that the General Court-martial convened by virtue of Department Special Orders No. 106, c. s., from department headquarters, for the trial of Captain F. E. Grossman, Seventeenth Infantry, having rendered its record of proceedings in the case, and adjourned *sine die*, the arrest of Captain Grossman is temporarily suspended, pending the action of the reviewing officer, and he will march with his company June 18 for service with the Yellowstone expedition.—As soon as two of the companies, Sixth Infantry, detailed from the garrison of Fort Buford, for escorting boats in the Yellowstone, shall have completed that duty and resumed their proper station, Captain J. S. Poland's Company A, Sixth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at that post, and sent by first boat to Fort Abraham Lincoln, where it will take post until further orders.—Until further orders from department headquarters, the garrison of Camp Hancock is placed at the disposition of, and made subject to the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding Fort Abraham Lincoln.

A despatch received from the expedition, dated at camp, seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dakota, June 30, states that the health of the whole command was good. The Indians were offering no serious resistance to the location of the railroad through their hunting ground. Abundant coal of good quality was found twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri river on the surveyed line of the road, and the country thus far traversed by the expeditionary force is an excellent one, well grassed and watered.

A despatch from Bismarck, D. T., July 9, 1873, reports that the main command of General Stanley joined General Rosser's Corps of Engineers, with an escort under Colonel Townsend, June 27, forty-five miles northwest of Fort Abraham Lincoln, and found all well. The engineers experienced a terrific hail storm on the 24th ultimo, which stampeded their horses and stock, overturned wagons, bruised and injured men, and did such damage that they were obliged to wait until the command came up before proceeding. Two or three men were badly hurt, and nearly all were beaten and bruised by the heavy hail-stones. The hail was two or three inches in depth on a level, and a foot and a-half in drifts. Several young antelopes were killed by the hail. The horses and mules were afterward recovered. The main command was 30 miles distant, and did not suffer from the hail, and has since joined the engineers. General Stanley's command crossed the Big Muddy, June 27, on pontoons composed of wagon boxes and water kegs. Gen. Rosser expects to reach Yellowstone river August 1. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley will leave the main command of the expedition at the Little Missouri and proceed, with twelve companies of cavalry and infantry, to the Yellowstone river to relieve the companies already there and build stockades around the stores. Colonel Baker, chief quartermaster, came in July 9 with a train and an escort of troops, composed of Troops F and L, Seventh Cavalry, to procure forage, and will return immediately.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Telegraphic instructions from department headquarters July 27 directed the commanding officer District of New Mexico to send a troop of cavalry from Fort Union, N. M., to take post at the crossing of the Raton Mountains.

A. A. Surgeon F. H. Atkins, U. S. Army, June 27 was ordered to Fort Wallace, Kas., relieving Assistant Surgeon W. H. King, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved, was ordered to comply with so much of par. 1,

S. O. No. 113, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O., as directs him to report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment.

Sixth Cavalry.—A. A. Surgeon A. B. Sherburn, U. S. Army, June 30 was ordered to the Camp of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kas., for duty with the company of his regiment in camp near Grinnell Station, Kas.

Fifth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant T. F. Forbes, Fifth U. S. Infantry, June 28 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Camp Supply, I. T., by par. 3, S. O. No. 86, c. s., from department headquarters, and First Lieutenant H. M. Kendall, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was relieved from duty as member of the same Court-martial, and detailed as judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Camp Douglas.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., June 25. Captain David S. Gordon, and the following officers of the Thirteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Alfred L. Hough, Robert Nugent, William M. Waterbury; First Lieutenants William Auman, H. G. Cavanaugh; Second Lieutenant Rogers Birnie. Second Lieutenant Marcus W. Lyon, judge-advocate.

Sidney Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Sidney Barracks, Neb., July 7. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Wood, ward, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain William Hawley, Third Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartsuff, U. S. Army; Captain G. W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles Morton, Third Cavalry. First Lieutenant Samuel McConihe, Fourteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Lamarie.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Lamarie, W. T., July 16. First Lieutenant Joshua L. Fowler, Second Cavalry, judge-advocate, and the following officers of the Fourteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Major Matthew M. Blunt; Captains David Krause, Daniel W. Burke, George W. Dost; First Lieutenant Charles B. Western; Second Lieutenants Albert Austin, John Murphy.

Second Cavalry.—The court of inquiry instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 54, c. s., from department headquarters, was ordered to reconvene at Fort Lamarie City, July 2, to receive and consider the testimony of Colonel I. N. Palmer, Second Cavalry, a material witness in the case, who, by reason of absence from the department, was not summoned before the court at its former session.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Hospital Steward W. H. See, U. S. Army, June 20 was relieved from temporary duty at the post of San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to Fort McKavett, Texas, for duty.

At an interview between Secretary Delano, Governor Davis, of Texas, and Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reference to the release of Satanta and Big Tree, it was agreed that Superintendent Hoag should notify the Kiowas and Comanches to meet at Fort Sill, Texas, for a conference with Commissioner Smith and Governor Davis on the 8th day of August next. The Indians have returned their captives and now promise to behave themselves, but Governor Davis demands as a condition for the immediate release of Satanta and Big Tree that the Indians will give up their arms and horses, return to their reservation, place themselves under military surveillance and draw the rations, otherwise the prisoners cannot be surrendered. Secretary Delano has more confidence in the Indians than General Davis has.

Tenth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, June 19 was granted First Lieutenant S. R. Colladay.

Fort Richardson.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Richardson, Texas, July 2. Detail for the court: Captains H. L. Chipman, J. Conrad, M. Jackson; First Lieutenants W. C. Beach, O. B. Read, Eleventh Infantry; T. C. Lebo; Second Lieutenant C. R. Ward, Tenth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant A. L. Meyer, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Instructions of June 24 to Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M. at Dennison, Texas, directed him to furnish Mr. P. M. Fiske, Jr., witness before a General Court-martial at Fort Brown, Texas, in the case of First Lieutenant H. F. Leggett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, with transportation from Dennison, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, via Galveston and Brashear City, La.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, by par. 1, S. O. No. 74, c. s., Fort Duncan, Texas, June 23 was extended three days.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days with permission to apply to headquarters Division of the South and the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of four months, June 28 was granted First Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Batteries H and K of the First Artillery, writes a correspondent, since their removal from their former station (New York Harbor) to Charleston, S. C., have not been slow in contributing to the interest of the base-ball fraternity. Shortly after the arrival of the batteries at this post a club was organized (some of the members of which belonged formerly to the "Graham Base Ball Club"), adopting the name of the "Citadel Base Ball Club of Charleston." A challenge by the club to any or all clubs within the city or its limits, early in the season, was responded to by four

different "nines." The first contest took place with the "Stone-cutter Club" of the city, ending in an easy victory for the "Citadels;" the "dose" was repeated shortly afterward with the same result. The "R. E. Lee's" next received a splendid defeat at their hands; the "College Club," who next "went for" them, also receiving the compliments of the season by an overwhelming defeat. The "Carolinas"—the best club of the city—surprised at the progress of the "Citadels," challenged them to contest for a series of games for the championship of the State, which they accepted with pleasure. The first game proved for them a defeat. The second, however, played on the 21st inst., pronounced them ("Citadels") the victors by a score of 15 to 10 runs as will be seen from the record given below. On the occasion of the latter game the playing of both clubs was fine, and the interest manifested by the throng of spectators witnessing it was intense, as was also that of the clubs. The championship, as well as the reputation of the clubs against the State, being at stake, no stone was left unturned to make it one of the best games, as yet, played in Charleston. As the series will consist of the best two games out of three, another contest will undoubtedly declare the "Citadels" of the First Artillery champions of South Carolina. Can our brother soldiers elsewhere say as much? The following is the score:

CITADELS.					CAROLINAS.				
	R.	O.				R.	O.		
Seurkamp, p.	0	5	Touhey, p.	0	3				
Wileox, c.	1	0	Healin, c.	0	5				
Foley, s.	3	2	McNulty, s.	0	3				
Bowcott, 1st b.	3	2	Dugan, 1st b.	2	3				
O'Neil, 2d b.	4	1	Prince, 2d b.	1	4				
Conlon, 3d b.	2	4	Duffus, 3d b.	1	4				
Farren, l. i. f.	0	4	Knuft, l. i. f.	0	3				
Callahan, c. f.	1	4	Schiffley, c. f.	2	2				
Walsh, r. f.	1	2	Flynn, r. f.	0	4				
Total	15		Total	10					
INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Citadels	1	2	0	2	2	1	2	0	5-15
Carolinas	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Payment of Troops.—Major William H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army, June 25 was ordered to Key West and Fort Jefferson, Fla., for the purpose of paying the troops at those stations on the muster rolls of June 30. After which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending July 8, 1873: Major-General I. McDowell, J. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Wm. Stanton, Second Artillery; Captains E. H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry; Robert A. Lovell, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery; J. H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain R. M. Potter, military storekeeper, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army; Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, Nineteenth Infantry.

Hospital Steward Charles T. Hill, U. S. Army, July 2 was ordered to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., for duty.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect on the 18th instant, has been granted Captain Verplanck Van Antwerp, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort McHenry, Md., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the quartermaster's office in Baltimore during this officer's absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert O. Tyler, D. Q. M.-G., July 1 was announced as chief quartermaster of this command during the absence of Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M.-G.

Fort McHenry.—The time for the assembling of the G. C.-M. instituted at Fort McHenry, Md., in par. 1, S. O. No. 120, c. s., from department headquarters, has been changed from the 2d instant to the 7th instant.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., July 7. Major Elisha H. Ludington, A. I.-G.; Assistant Surgeon John W. Brower, and the following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Joseph G. Ramsay, William P. Graves; First Lieutenants Asher C. Taylor, Robert M. Rogers, Alexander D. Schenck. First Lieutenant Barnet Wager, judge-advocate.

Watervliet Arsenal.—A fire at the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, July 3, destroyed a warehouse and four sheds filled with lumber. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The fire was caused by the warehouse being struck by lightning during a thunder storm.

Third Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 7. The following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain William Sinclair; First Lieutenants Frank W. Hess, James B. Burbank, Henry C. Danes; Second Lieutenants Asa T. Abbott, Ira MacNutt, William E. Birkhimer. First Lieutenant James Chester, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Captain George H. Weeks, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, June 30 was ordered to report at headquarters Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich., for the transaction or business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. On completion of this duty he will return to his proper station, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., June 30. Detail

for the court: Captains G. H. Weeks, A. Q. M. U. S. Army; R. E. Johnston, W. N. Tiedall, First Infantry; Assistant Surgeon R. H. White, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, First Infantry. Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., July 1, 1873, with the following detail from the First Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel; Captain R. H. Offley, G. S. Gallupe; First Lieutenants D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, H. R. Jones. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hd'q's San Francisco, Cal.

The following-named officers reported at these headquarters during the week ending July 1, 1873: Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, U. S. Army; A. A. Surgeon G. A. Benjamin, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry.

A correspondent of the New York Herald giving an account of the recent wreck of the steamer *City of Washington*, which ran ashore on the coast of Nova Scotia, thus compliments an officer of this regiment, First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Parnell: "Here was an opportunity for Colonel Parnell, of the U. S. Cavalry, from Camp Harney, Oregon, to come forward; and nobly he did so. This gentleman, as calm and polite in peace as he is gallant in war, went round and induced several women to go up to the back barns and cattle sheds; and despatched whole gangs of them under me to house them, and many a poor creature went to sleep at night blessing Colonel Parnell. I am sorry to say that I did not see one single other cabin male passenger exerting himself in the slightest to assist the poor creatures. When the Colonel and I went up to the Lewis' that night at one o'clock we found a gentleman connected with the Inman line at Liverpool, in a comfortable feather bed, with the door locked on the inside, whereas there were dozens of women, including the two Misses Lewis and old Mrs. Lewis in the next room, lying on the floor." Describing the condition of things before they got ashore he says: "Colonel Parnell went with me to the captain, who was on the bridge, and asked him whether he should offer his services to keep the passengers quiet in case of a rush, or to organize them in some way. His services were quietly declined."

Twelfth Infantry.—Leave of absence for sixty days June 28 was granted to Captain May H. Stacey, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for four months' extension. Leave to take effect when another officer joins Captain Stacey's company.

Captain Garrett J. Lydecker, engineer officer, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, June 28 was detailed, in addition to his present duties, to perform the duties of engineer officer at headquarters Department of California.

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Bernard Reilly, Jr., June 26 was ordered to Benicia Barracks.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Captain E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, A. D. C., June 11 was ordered to San Francisco, Cal., on special duty with commanding general, Military Division of the Pacific, after completing which, to report to headquarters Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, adjutant First Cavalry, May 21 was relieved from duty with this command and ordered to the headquarters of his regiment at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted First Lieutenant J. Q. Adams, June 8.

Alcatraz Island.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., June 30. Detail for the court: Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry; Majors Charles H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery; Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry; Captains Joseph B. Campbell, Edward Field, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant David J. Craigie, R. Q. M., Twelfth Infantry. Second Lieutenant George S. Wilson, A. R. A., Twelfth Infantry, judge-advocate.

First Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Thomas T. Knox, at Camp McDermitt, Nev., June 24 was ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment at Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty as A. R. Q. M. A. A. Surgeon S. L. Orr, U. S. Army, at the same time was assigned to duty at Point San Jose, Cal., to date May 30, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Companies L and M, en route from Arizona to Department of the Columbia, via Denver, on arriving at Kelton, Utah, were ordered via Fort Boise to Umatilla, Oregon, where they were to receive orders from the commanding officer, Department of the Columbia.

Leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John Q. Adams, in S. O. No. 70, a, headquarters Department of the Columbia, dated Tule Lake, Cal., June 8, 1873, June 30 was extended thirty days.

Instructions dated June 17 to the commanding officer, San Juan Island, directed him to report by telegram and letter to the Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory, Olympia, that the troops at his post were at the disposal of the Superintendent, and after leaving a suitable guard to protect the public property, to proceed with all the available force to Neah Bay Indian Reservation, and act under the instructions of the Indian Department.

Assistant Surgeon C. De Witt, Medical Department, June 11 was relieved from duty with troops of this expedition, and ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

Major J. P. Canby, Pay Department, having completed the payment of the troops of the Modoc expedition, and those stationed at Fort Klamath, Oregon, June

8 was ordered to San Francisco, Cal., to settle his accounts, and obtain funds, and thence to Portland, Oregon, reporting for duty in this Department.

The Modocs.—From Fort Klamath, June 30, comes the report that on the afternoon of Saturday, June 28: Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry; Major H. P. Curtis, judge-advocate; and Dr. L. S. Belden, the official reporter of the Military Commission, arrived from Yreka, and the prospects for a speedy convening of the Military Commission have assumed tangible shape. General Davis, in pursuance of authority, had already selected, though not announced, the members of the Commission. The Commission will be composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, First Cavalry; Captains John Mendenhall, Battery G, Fourth Artillery; H. C. Hasbrouck, Light Battery, Fourth Artillery; Robert Pollock, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, and Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, commanding Company E, Twelfth Infantry. The Commission were to assemble on the morning of July 1 for the purpose of organization. Major Curtis, the judge-advocate, has begun the work preliminary to the preparation of his cases, but cannot possibly prepare them for trial for several days, while the white witnesses, scattered about the frontier as a rule, cannot be summoned until the technicalities incidental to the arrangement of the cases are disposed of.

Intelligence from Fort Klamath, received at San Francisco, July 2, announces that General Davis intends to leave on his "intimidating" expedition on Friday, the 4th of July. Some of the troops, as stated in previous telegrams, have already left for Fort Warner. Corporal Glenehan, of Troop F, First Cavalry, confined in the same guardhouse with Captain Jack, for desertion in face of the enemy, and who is under sentence of seven years' imprisonment in Fort Alcatraz, escaped last night by boring holes in the floor and digging his way out.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Lieutenant E. B. Rheem May 5 was ordered to Fort Vancouver, W. T., to receive medical treatment.

Leave of absence for thirty days June 10 was granted Captain George H. Barton.

The commanding officer, Angel Island, was directed to send to Fort Vancouver, by steamer of July 5, in charge of Second Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, all enlisted men of Companies B, C, and I, Twelfth Infantry.

Fourth Artillery.—Second Lieutenant E. S. Chapin June 10 was relieved from duty with the troops of Modoc expedition and ordered to comply with S. O. No. 7, headquarters of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., February 14, 1873. Authority was given Lieutenant Chapin to proceed to his proper station, via Fort Stevens, Oregon, to enable him to settle his accounts as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the department, was granted First Lieutenant Peter Leary, June 11.

Tule Lake.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at this camp, June 9. Detail for the court: Captain John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon H. J. Phillips, Medical Department; Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M.; H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; J. G. Trimble; First Lieutenants W. H. Winters, C. C. Cresson, H. N. Moss, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery. Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona, via San Francisco, July 7, states that a sergeant from San Carlos brought information to Camp Grant that a large number of Apaches were in San Carlos, and had robbed the sutler's store and taken to the war-path in the mountains. Major Brown at once sent a messenger to Camp Grant. Before his arrival eight or ten Apaches stationed at that fort as soldiers deserted, taking with them arms, ammunition, etc. This shows that the Apaches had facilities for conveying information quicker than the military. Signal fires were visible from several points north and east of Camp Grant.

Lieutenant Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, with fifty cavalry, who was sent in pursuit of the murderers of Almy, overtook them in the mountains and compelled them to fight. During the engagement fourteen were killed and six captured. Two of Babcock's Indian aids were wounded. General Crook is still at Camp Apache. June 24th at Pine Village, a Mexican killed an Indian chief's son. The authorities took charge of the murderer, and sent to Camp McDowell for assistance, but before it arrived the Indians took the prisoner and beat out his brains.

Fort Whipple.—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Fort Whipple, A. T., July 20. Detailed for the court: Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster, Captain A. H. Nickerson; First Lieutenants L. Hammond, adjutant; G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenants W. J. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry; O. L. Wieting, Twenty-third Infantry. Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-third Infantry.—A despatch from San Francisco, July 5, says: Advices from Arizona, via San Diego, state that Tatagus's band of 200 warriors, located fifty miles south of Apache Pass, on the Cochise Reservation, recently left for Chihuahua, intent on war. Agent Jeffords has gone to investigate the matter. Cochise does not acknowledge the band as his, though he has permitted them to remain on the reservation. For a long time the band had a bad reputation. On the 24th of June, Captain Randall, of the Twenty-third Infantry, and command, with fifty Apache scouts, surrounded their rancheria, fired it, and captured twenty-five bucks, with squaws and children. The next day Delchay's camp was surrounded, and he, with the remainder of that once formidable band, to the number of 131, surrendered. Delchay says it is impossible for the

Apaches to evade traitors; they follow night and day. The Pico band of Apaches, which recently left Date Creek Reservation, were followed by troops and Oregon scouts from Fort Whipple and driven into the Colorado Reservation, from which they have been taken to Verde Reservation.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Benicia was to have left Mazatlan for Panama on June 14.

THE Nipsic arrived at New York July 4, and is now lying off the Battery.

THE Omaha was to have sailed from Panama for Guayaquil on June 25.

THE Shawmut is expected to leave Fortress Monroe for New York or Portsmouth.

CAPTAIN J. C. BEAUMONT relieved Captain Peirce Crosby of the command of the *Powhatan*, at Boston, July 5.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALDEN reports to the Navy Department that he arrived at Gibraltar on June 10 from Villefranche, France, and left on the afternoon of the same day for New York.

THE cutter Moccasin is now ready for active service, having been upon the marine railway at Newport for some time undergoing extensive repairs.

THE Monongahela, fitting out at Portsmouth, will have all her repairs completed about August 1 next. She ought to be well repaired, and is in fact almost a new ship, having been in the hands of the workmen about three years.

SURGEON James McMaster, U. S. Navy, died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., on the evening of the 4th instant. He was attached to the *Powhatan*, and was transferred from that vessel to the hospital on the 2d of June last.

ADVICES from Panama June 24 state that Commander Lull and the officers of the Nicaragua Canal Survey came from Greytown in the *Kansas*, and will take passage for New York in the *Ocean Queen*. The *Kansas*, before leaving for New York, will return to Greytown to look after their steam-launch.

THE Alaska is in the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having her bottom and outboard valves overhauled. Her boilers have been tested and approved; her machinery will be tried as soon as she is taken from the dock. It is very probable her officers will have reported and the vessel be ready for sailing in a month.

A DESPATCH from St. John's, N. F., July 9, reports the *Juniata* left there on that date for Disco. The steamer is now encased in a coat of mail, or, in other words, sheathed from stem to stern against the rude approaches of ice floes and icebergs, and nothing has been omitted to put her in good condition for her voyage. Nothing could be more favorable than the weather.

THE Tuscarora arrived at San Francisco June 25, twenty-five days from Acapulco, having encountered strong northerly winds during the latter part of the passage, which culminated in a gale on the 22d June. The health of the ship's company continued good. Some slight repairs to the vessel would be necessary before she would be ready to enter on the special duty assigned her.

By a recent decision of the Court of Claims under act of 1867, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the workmen in the Navy-yard are to be allowed the additional twenty per cent. compensation allowed to certain civil employees of the Government at Washington. The ninety days allowed by law for the Government to appeal to the Supreme Court on the latter cases will expire on the 14th instant, and unless an appeal be taken by that time the claims will be paid.

THE Powhatan has been ordered from Boston to Hampton Roads. Since her arrival at Boston she has lost a large part of her crew by desertion. This vessel, for some reason or other, seems to be unfortunate in this respect. While on the coast of Maine last year her crew was seriously reduced by desertions, and it was almost impossible to grant the men liberty and expect them to return. Why men should desert so good a service and so fine a ship, forfeiting all pay due them, is almost unexplainable—at least is extraordinary.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Lima under date of June 15 says: "The *Omaha*, Captain Febiger, left Callao for Panama about the first of the month to join the other ships of the South Pacific squadron at that port. This gives rise to a new question, and one essentially important to Americans here. The present position of Americans in Peru is extraordinary. Our Minister, Mr. Francis Thomas, has departed on a trip, ostensibly for San Francisco, leaving the Legation in charge of his private secretary, who holds no diplomatic rights or privileges whatsoever before the Peruvian government, and we are here without a representative until His Excellency's return. The feelings of the Americans here against this singular proceeding is noticeable."

THE U. S. steamer Yantic was to have sailed from Hong Kong on May 17 for Yokohama, having on board the monument to be erected to the memory of the victims of the *Oncida* disaster. It is a plain one, made of granite, and constructed at Hong Kong, in two pieces, one weighing thirteen tons and the other nine tons. The inscriptions are appropriate, and give the names of the twenty officers who went down on the *Oncida*. The dedication will be attended with appropriate ceremonies at Yokohama. The monument was placed on board, May 14, and, by a singular coincidence the *Bombay*, the

steamer which ran the *Oncida* down, was lying within two hundred yards at the time.

THE *Tuscarora* arrived at Mare Island, California, June 27. She was to go into dry dock on Tuesday, July 1, to have her bottom overhauled. No very extensive repairs are necessary to fit her for the enterprise in which she is to be engaged. She will be caulked all over, will have the greater part of her battery taken out, and will probably be ready for sea in a month. The sounding gear has not yet come to hand. Part of it is in San Francisco, and will shortly be sent to Mare Island. The ship is to be supplied with new boats, on Admiral Selfridge's model, her old boats having been knocked to pieces on the Darien survey. The route to be followed is, approximately, a great circle from Puget Sound to Nagasaki. This will take her to the northward of the Aleutian Islands, where it is hoped comparatively shallow water will be found. Lieutenant-Commander Chew has been condemned by medical survey, and will go home.

THE *Panama Star* and *Herald* of June 25 says: "The notorious steamer *Virginus*, which tried so severely the diplomacy and knowledge of international law of our State authorities last year, turns up again, like the flying Dutchman, and is in the harbor of Aspinwall. A still more curious coincidence happens in the fact that a Spanish man-of-war enters the port on the 21st instant, and on the same day also the U. S. steamer *Kansas*. What the mission of the Spanish ship is, has not transpired; but the *Kansas*, it will be remembered, is the same ship which over a year ago convoyed the same *Virginus* out of port from under the guns of the Spanish frigates which then kept watch and ward over the movements of this annoying thorn in the side of the Cuban authorities. The *Virginus* is undergoing repairs; what else may yet happen to her is a case of *quien sabe*."

THE *Portsmouth* arrived at Honolulu May 23, having made the passage from Valparaiso, Chili, in thirty-six days. Commander Skerrett reports that he searched for the island (No. 469), reported dangerous to navigation in the Pacific) placed in latitude 21 deg. N., longitude 149 deg. 30 min. W., on hydrographic chart U. S. Navy, without seeing it or any indications of land, not even birds. The day was favorable, and good lookouts were kept on the royal yards, the royals being furled. The general health of the officers and crew of the *Portsmouth* is excellent. The necessary observations to establish the rates of chronometers had been commenced, and the vessel expected to leave about the 7th of June to commence the examination of the reported shoals and islands. As it would be near the commencement of the typhoon season in the western part of the Pacific, Commander Skerrett had decided to commence the work by an examination of the reported dangers to the northward of the Sandwich Islands, then to proceed to the eastward on the examination, and return to Honolulu possibly in August. The *Portsmouth* participated in the celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Her British Majesty Queen Victoria by dressing ship, with the English ensign at the main.

OFFICIAL despatches have been received from Rear-Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic station, dated Shanghai, May 26. On the 27th of April, at Hong Kong, he transferred his flag from the *Hartford* to the *Monocacy*, and on the same day sailed for Swatow, which place he reached on the 28th. He was unable to communicate with the Governor, who resided some seventy miles from the city, and therefore sailed the next day for Amoy, arriving at the latter port on the 30th. May 2, accompanied by his staff, he visited the Tantai and Chinese Admiral, with whom the interviews were most pleasant. Their return visits were not made, in consequence of the necessity of the *Monocacy* proceeding north at once. Sailing May 3 from Amoy, the *Monocacy* arrived at Foochow May 5, resting at the anchorage twelve miles below that city. The next day an official visit was made to the Viceroy—and this was the first interview which had been obtained by a foreign officer with that ruler—which was in every degree satisfactory. The Viceroy being in ill-health, at the earnest request of the Admiral the visit was not returned in person, but by two of the highest officials of the Viceroy's Yamen. The Chinese arsenal, dockyards, and schools near the anchorage were visited by Admiral Jenkins, and every courtesy received from the Director, Mr. Giquiel. Leaving Pagoda anchorage May 7, the *Monocacy* passed through the Chusan Archipelago, and arrived at Ningpo the 13th. Here the Tantai and the Titae, the latter the military commander, were called on. The return visit was prevented by the early departure of the *Monocacy*. May 17 the *Monocacy* arrived at Shanghai, where were found the *Hartford*, *Iroquois*, and *Palos*. The *Hartford*, on the way from Hong Kong, touched at Amoy, and arrived at Shanghai May 10, and May 17 Admiral Jenkins shifted his flag to her. The *Iroquois* had arrived May 4 from Japan. The *Lackawanna* was still stationed in the waters of Japan. On the 1st of May Captain Shirley entertained on board the Imperial Prince Fushini-nomia, the heir-apparent to the throne of Japan, who on this, his first visit to a foreign vessel of war, manifested great interest in all he saw, and expressed himself highly pleased with the courtesies shown him by the officers of that vessel. The *Saco* was at Nagasaki, May 14. The *Yantic* left Hong Kong, May 19 for Amoy and Nagasaki. The *Palos* was at Shanghai May 26, but in a few days would proceed to Tien-tsin to relieve the *Ashuelot*. The *Ashuelot* maintained her station at Tien-tsin, to which port the *Monocacy* would probably proceed later in the season.

It would be well for persons who have friends in the naval service, and for those in the naval service themselves, serving on foreign stations, to keep in mind the fact that the franking privilege has been abolished, and that letters to reach their destination must be fully prepaid. The Navy Department has no authority to use public stamps in prepaying the postage on private letters to officers and men on foreign stations, or on letters from them to their friends in the United States. All

such letters or other mail matter sent to the Navy Department to be by it transmitted to persons in the naval service must be accompanied with the necessary postage stamps, or else they will be sent to the Dead Letter office as the law requires. The same result will follow in the case of mail matter sent to the Department from foreign stations, which has not the foreign postage paid, and also the domestic postage. When such mail matter reaches the Department either to be sent abroad or (if from abroad) to be sent anywhere in the United States it cannot be forwarded unless the postage is provided for as above indicated. For the information of our subscribers and readers, we annex the rates of postage to the various stations where our vessels of war can be usually reached. The letter rates are on letters not exceeding half ounce. Panama, Aspinwall, Central America, Japan, China, Havana, France, direct—letters, ten cents; newspapers, two cents for each one without regard to weight; books and other printed matter, two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Brazil—letters, fifteen cents; newspapers, two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent in addition for each newspaper; books, packets, etc., four cents for four ounces, or fraction thereof, and one cent in addition for each ounce; other printed matter, not books and circulars, two cents for each four ounces. Paraguay, Montevideo, St. Thomas, and Barbadoes—letters, eighteen cents; newspapers, four cents for four ounces, or under, and same for each four ounces or fraction thereof; printed matter, ten cents for four ounces or fraction thereof. Valparaiso and Callao—letters, twenty-two cents; newspapers, four cents for each one; printed matter, ten cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Sandwich Islands—letters, six cents; newspapers, two cents for each one; printed matter, four cents for four ounces. Great Britain—letters, six cents; newspapers, two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof; printed matter, not over one ounce, two cents, over two and not over four, six cents; each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, six cents. Mexico—letters, ten cents; newspapers, three cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof; books, packets, etc., two cents for two ounces or fraction; other printed matter, one cent for two ounces, and one cent in addition for each ounce or fraction. If full postage is not paid, whether the letters are single or double, the letters are generally sent to the Dead Letter office.

THE *Tigress* lies at the Brooklyn Navy-yard nearly equipped for her voyage to the Arctic regions. While in the dry dock the hull of the vessel was recaulked and painted from keel to water-line, and the extra sheathing of iron and oak tested and found secure and sound. The accommodations below deck have been extended and the interior repaired and refitted. Her rigging has been overhauled and new topmasts have been put on. The changes which have been made in the vessel consist of the addition of two cabins, built on the deck, fore and aft. The cabin forward, designed for the crew, is 25 by 18 feet, and ten feet high, double planked, with six windows for ventilation. It is securely fastened to the deck, and caulked throughout, being thus serviceable in cold as well as in warm weather. The poop cabin for the officers is similarly constructed, but somewhat smaller. While in the Arctic seas the officers will be quartered in the berths between decks. Similar cold-weather accommodations are provided for the crew in a forecabin or berth-deck, 35 feet long, and heated by steam pipes connecting with the galley, a new set of steam pipes for heating having been fitted in throughout. Two large whale boats have been built at New London for the special use of the expedition. Six large ice-saws have been manufactured in the yard, as well as axes and other tools. The *Tigress* is supplied with an extra propeller, and has also a steam winch for hoisting sails and other heavy matter; a rubber life-raft for the transportation of parties over open spaces of water, and an extra rudder in case of accident. No scientific gentlemen are to go on the *Tigress*, as first contemplated. Commander Greer is instructed to push his way as quickly as possible and bring back the *Polaris* and the crew left behind without making any scientific survey! Should the vessel be compelled to lay up during the winter months the officers will then make the best survey they can. All the officers and members of the crew detailed for the expedition are in readiness, and her stores have been placed on board, and are sufficient for a two-years cruise, but from present indications it is unlikely the *Tigress* will leave the Navy-yard before July 15. The ballast used in bringing the vessel from St. John's has been removed, and 250 tons of coal substituted in its place. If necessary, ice will be used for ballast in the northern regions. She will carry 52 men, of whom 11 are officers and 41 are common sailors. Six of the 52 belonged to the *Polaris*, and were rescued from the ice floe. The Esquimaux who are to accompany the expedition are also on hand. The following are the officers of the *Tigress*: Commander J. A. Greer, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander H. C. White, executive officer; Lieutenant G. F. Wilkins, navigator; Lieutenants, U. Sebree and R. M. Berry; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. W. Elston; Assistant Paymaster, G. E. Baughman; First Assistant Engineer, George N. Melville; Second Assistant Engineer, William A. Mintzer; Ice Master, George E. Tyson; Assistant Ice Master, Elisha Chipman. If the *Polaris* is found, Lieutenant-Commander White will assume command of her.

"THE officers of the U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*," writes a correspondent, "from the commander to the junior midshipman, are a modest lot, and do not expect any great meed of praise for simple performance of duty, no matter how thoroughly or zealously they have worked. But they are beginning to think that they do not receive their fair share of credit in the articles which appear in the papers from time to time, in reference to work with which the ship has been connected. While the late survey of the Isthmus of Darien was in progress, the New York *Herald* received column after column from its 'own correspondent' in regard to the work, but little mention was made of the *Tuscarora*, and she seemed to be only useful as a place from which

date letters. The truth of the matter is that nearly every officer of the ship assisted in the survey. Every party organized to 'run a line' included a midshipman from the ship. Two lines were run by officers of the ship without the presence or assistance of any of the expeditionists proper; and the line which is considered the best and most favorable for the canal route, which shortens by several miles the distance to be tunneled, and which reduces to the extent of ten or twelve millions of dollars the estimates for the construction of the canal, was surveyed by the junior watch officer. It was he, too, who discovered and examined, not over-scientifically, it must be confessed, the warm springs which are to become the foundation of another Saratoga when the canal is built. The survey of the Bay of Chiriqui, into which the great canal is to open, was executed entirely by the officers of the ship, and a handsome chart constructed by one of them, without the aid of the professional draughtsman connected with the expedition. Finally, the crew of the ship were worked like mules, carrying provisions on their backs for miles over the steep hills. But while the *Expedition* is glorified, precious little is heard of the poor *Tuscarora*. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 21 appears an article in reference to the landing of the blue jackets and marines at Panama during the 'revolution' of May last. At the first reading it would seem that it was quite lucky for the *Tuscarora* that the *Pensacola* should have arrived just in the nick of time. But the *Tuscarora* had eighty men armed, provisioned, and equipped, and ready to go ashore twenty-four hours before the *Pensacola* arrived at Panama. Forty men of the eighty were just about to be landed when the *Pensacola* came steaming into the bay, and Commander Belknap was compelled to hold on until he had interviewed the Admiral. The first force landed was composed of the same, or nearly the same number of men from each ship, and was commanded by an officer of the *Tuscarora*, who took charge of the railway station, posted sentinels, and made all preparations to protect and defend the property there. With the exception of a few hours, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Commander Harrington, he retained command of the railway station until the truce was declared and hostilities had ceased, and, indeed, some days after; and, while the party in town was quartered in the regular government barracks, and the officers faring sumptuously every day at the hotel, he and his party (composed principally of officers and men from the *Tuscarora*) were sleeping on bags of coffee on the railroad wharf and eating at the telegraph office until relieved by Lieutenant Mason, with the *Pensacola's* men after all the anxiety was over. Yet he plays a very small second fiddle in the newspaper account. Furthermore, the officers at the railway station have not a single 'thank' to present to any of 'the people of Panama for the handsome way in which they were treated,' as the *Panama Star* and *Herald* has it, save old Mike Leach, the Irish-Dutchman who keeps the 'Railroad House,' and who stayed up all night, nearly every night, to make them coffee. All this may be a small matter; but if people will write to the papers, 'flat justitia,' etc."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Silas W. Terry, to the Naval Observatory, Washington, on the 10th inst.
Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, Jr., to the Hydrographic Office, on the 15th inst.
JULY 2.—Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertelette, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
First Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony, and Second Assistant Engineer James Burchard, to the *Tuscarora*, North Pacific Station.
Cadet Engineers R. R. Leitch, H. T. Cleaver, J. R. Barton, and R. G. Demg, to the *Saranac*, North Pacific Station.
Cadet Engineer L. W. Wooster, to the *Powhatan*.
Second Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
JULY 7.—First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 12th inst.
JULY 8.—Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, to the *Powhatan*.

DETACHED.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant F. W. Crocker has reported his return home, having been detached from the Brooklyn European Station, on the 27th May last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
JULY 2.—Commander James A. Greer, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to command the *Tigress*.
Lieutenant John C. Sorley, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Wabash*, European Station.
Second Assistant Engineer W. A. Mintzer, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the *Tigress*.
JULY 3.—Master A. B. Wyckoff, from the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders.
JULY 5.—Commander F. H. Baker has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Wyoming on the 20th ult., and has been placed on sick leave.
JULY 7.—Medical Director Joseph Beale, as general inspector of hospitals, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and assume the duties of chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

JULY 2.—To Midshipman John E. Roller, until 1st October next.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 5, 1873:

Abraham Beach Lyell, beneficiary, June 20, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
John O'Donnell, ordinary seaman (extra), June 29, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

THE following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JUNE 25.—Captain Jos. F. Barker, granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 1st pr-x.
JUNE 30.—Captain Fred H. Corrie, granted leave of absence for two months, at expiration of which to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JULY 1.—Second Lieutenant Allan C. Kelton, granted leave of absence for two months, at expiration of which to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
JULY 2.—Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer, Jr., granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 6th inst.
JULY 7.—First Lieutenant Henry J. Bl-hop, granted leave of absence for two months, at expiration of which to report by letter to headquarters.
Captain L. L. Dawson granted leave of absence for thirty days, from date.

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Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Breret Brigadier-
General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Pal-
mer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham,
U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Gra-
ham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren,
Washington, D. C.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE WEST POINT ALUMNI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I observe the statement that the graduates of West Point
who mistook their duty and aided the Rebellion are invited, by
some twenty signers, to meet with the next annual reunion of the
alumni of that institution. I am not a graduate, and it may be
that I am not competent to form an opinion on this matter. I
have one, nevertheless, and I will thank you to afford me an opportunity
to express it. I cannot perceive how, with a due regard to
the standard of loyalty, which the alumni of West Point of all
others should preserve, this thing can be done. That these gentle-
men need to be urged to renew their fellowship with their old com-
rades shows that whatever false views they may have harbored
upon more important matters, they have a correct one in this, and
that they justly deem themselves to have voluntarily withdrawn
their connection by an act which, though a failure, being unregret-
ted debar them from seeking to renew that connection. Every
honorable means should be used to restore the utmost good feeling
throughout the entire land. Can the alumni of West Point honora-
bly, hoping thereby to promote good feeling, say to these gentle-
men who, having been educated by the nation's bounty, then did
their utmost to destroy the nation, "We do not regard you as hav-
ing done wrong?" and will these gentlemen come back without
the invitation to do so contains such a meaning? It appears to
me that honor, even when relaxed by charity, can use no milder
terms than these to the West Pointers who aided the Confederacy:
"We admit you to have been honestly mistaken, and to have fought
bravely for your convictions of duty, but we cannot admit, without
stultifying our own record and without injury to the sentiment
which we hope will ever animate those who are to follow us, that
you did right." Now, I submit this question to all officers who
have had the opportunity of meeting any of these southern gentle-
men since the war: Have you ever found one who did not contend
for the perfect rectitude of his actions? Nay, do they not univer-
sally say, "I would do the same thing over again if I thought there
was any hope of success?" Between this attitude and the real sig-
nificance of inviting them back as perfect equals, there is to honora-
ble men an impassable gulf. Let us be as kind, as courteous, as
forgiving as the most generous view of their deeds will permit, but
our children and their children must grow up in the knowledge of
our firm belief that they did a grievous wrong. It would be useless
here to go over the history of the late war, but I may be allowed to
state that the sentiment of those to whom victory at last came was,
and is, that the war was unprovoked, and was treasonable in its
inception. How, then, can those who participated in it as foes
meet and shake hands and congratulate each other that they are
"without dishonor?" Are the southern gentlemen ready to say,
"We erred under the influence of a mistake; forgive us?" If so,
no man would welcome them with more hearty rejoicings than I
would. Are the northern gentlemen seeking to greet them as their
peers without any such peccadillo? For the sake of that much abused
word "loyalty," God forbid! And here is another aspect of the
matter: West Point is far above the carping of those who, from
time immemorial, have sought for reasons for its abolishment.
But is anything so good and pure that it cannot be stained? When
the terrible war burst upon the country, and so many of the gen-
tlemen who had been educated there espoused the cause of the
wrong, to the thinking (and they are the majority) a reproach
was brought upon the institution, and it was foully charged with
being a hot-bed of treason. We all know how unjust this charge
was; it has been made ridiculous by the services of those who at
last led us to triumph. But the enemies of West Point are not
dead—they do not even sleep. Do this improper thing, meet again
there with unrepentant rebels, honor these dishonored wrong
doers, and you will have about your ears the whole bevy of your
Alma Mater's enemies, and it will be well if they are not augmented
a thousand fold by those who ere this have held her in admiring
reverence. For there could be but one name for such a thing, and
that is shame!

PRO PATRIA.

The questions raised by this correspondent are im-
portant, and the feeling to which he gives expres-
sion is, we doubt not, shared by others. It is per-
haps well, therefore, that we should state more fully
the reasons which have prompted us to commend
the call to the graduates of the Military Academy,
lately issued from St. Louis. In the first place it
should be remembered that the Alumni Association
of the Military Academy has from the first invited
to its fellowship all who have ever graduated from
the Academy; the possession of a graduating diplo-
ma being the single test of a right to enter the As-
sociation. That it was wise to establish the
association upon this foundation we have never
doubted. Indeed, we do not well see how it was
possible to establish any other test for membership
in such a society; the only question being whether
it was well to form an Alumni Association at all.
As to this many have doubted, but the rapid growth
of the Association shows that these doubts have
gradually been set at rest, and we let this question
pass without discussion.

The significance of this call from St. Louis is not
that it invites all of the graduates of the Mil-

tary Academy to join in the annual meeting of
their comrades at West Point; this the Alumni As-
sociation has done from the first. Its only impor-
tance is in the fact that the invitation has in this
case been heartily concurred in by a representative
body of that class of graduates who found them-
selves on the wrong side of that question which, de-
bated from the beginning of our history, has now,
as we believe, been settled for all future time. Does
our correspondent suppose that these gentlemen
have any question as to the patriotic sentiment of an
association composed thus far almost wholly of
those who were among our leaders in the late war—
of an association of which GRANT and SHERMAN are
members? Does he suppose that there are any
among them who fail to recognize the fact that the
Military Academy is a national institution, or who
would propose to attend its annual gatherings with
an idea of disturbing the patriotic associations of
the place with an attempt to revive controversies
which a united country has resolved to re-
member only in the lessons it has drawn from
them? Congress, following the lead of public sen-
timent, has gradually restored all to citizenship. Is
it not wise, then, to encourage that revival of social
intercourse which shall make our people one in
spirit as they are one in the enjoyment of a common
nationality and equal political rights?

The confessions which our correspondent is anx-
ious to make a condition precedent to the revival
of social intercourse, belong, we may suggest, ex-
clusively to the province of religion; they have no
place in State craft, to which the question of re-
habilitating our late opponents pertains. The
privileges of citizenship in this world are based
upon acts, and not upon confessions or professions,
which are apt to come most readily from those
whose good faith is the least to be depended upon.
Confession involves the recognition of a superior
who has the right to demand it. All that it is best
for us to ask of any man is that he should devote
himself honestly to the duties of citizenship now,
and not insist that he assume the position of a peni-
tent, and we that of his father confessor.

Apart from these general considerations of policy
it should be remembered that these Alumni gather-
ings are purely social in their character, and that
their purpose is to revive in the breasts of those who
attend them associations and memories which are
full of the spirit of nationality and patriotic devo-
tion to the country. It is to the strength of these
associations that we are largely indebted for the fact
that the majority of the graduates of the Military,
as well as of the Naval Academy, were saved from
the misleading influence of sectional pride, and that
we have added to the roll of our national heroes
such names as those of THOMAS and CANBY, of FAR-
RAGUT and DRAYTON. We think the graduates of
the Military Academy can, as a whole, be trusted to
keep alive at their annual gatherings the traditions
of West Point, and that those who accept the invi-
tation which goes out from there will accept it in
the patriotic spirit in which it is given. If there are
any who, like the unhappy HILL, are not prepared
to do this, we doubt not they will conclude that
they will find more congenial society elsewhere. And
to return to our argument above, we may say that it
is the theologian in HILL and not the soldier that
refuses to be reconciled. Nothing is so uncompro-
mising as a perverted religious sense, and it is be-
cause HILL is possessed by this demon that he re-
fuses to be exorcised. Let us leave him and all
such to Parson BROWNLOW, who is used to fighting
Satan with his own weapons. But for those who
are sincerely disposed to lend their aid in any way
to promote a revival of that spirit of charity and
good fellowship which should characterize the in-
tercourse of the representatives of all sections of our
country, we, for our part, have nothing but cordial
wishes. There need no longer be any fear that the
interchange of good offices will be misunderstood,
except it be by the few.

THE uncertainty of a safe exit from the Naval
Academy, and the reception of a graduating diplo-
ma after four years' study and instruction, can be
partly appreciated by the result of the first year's
experience. The fourth class, organized in October
1872, had 110 members. The merit roll at the
close of the year shows fifty-four—fifty-six having

been interrupted, in various ways, in their progress. Some of them are to be re-examined in September, and thus the third class for 1873 may number something more than fifty-four. If one year reduces the class one-half, what number will probably graduate in 1876? The civil service examiners may be capable of solving the question, or perhaps some of the candidates for admission into the Academy in September next are competent to do it, as well as to make a fair calculation of their own chances in *six years* (the new term at the Academy), in the event of their admission.

AFFAIRS at Tien-tsin on the Peiho are still in quite an unsettled state, as the movements of the Chinese are of a military or warlike rather than a peaceful character. Large encampments of troops are reported to have been formed near the river between the city and the Taku forts, and a force estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000 men has been concentrated in them. New works have been constructed and the old ones have been repaired, and the movements are said to have been carried on with so much secrecy as to have surprised every one. The first indication of them was the intrenched camps and forts almost in a state of completion. The object of these movements is in doubt. The most intelligent of our countrymen in that quarter are of the opinion that no offensive measures against foreigners are contemplated, but that the display is intended to impress the Japanese Embassy, recently sent to Peking, with a sense of the power and readiness of the Chinese to resist with force any unsatisfactory or unrelaxed demands made upon them.

It is impossible to say at present whether there will be a peaceful solution of the questions and differences between Japan and China. The "audience" question, to which the JOURNAL referred some weeks since, is said to be progressing favorably, and the general belief is that the demands which have been made by the representatives of the foreign governments will be ultimately complied with, and a satisfactory settlement of all differences follow.

For some years now, China has been occupied in creating a steam navy, employing upon this work at the Foochow Arsenal a number of skilled artisans from this country and Europe. Sixteen vessels are under contract to be finished by February 1874, of which only four remain to be launched, two of which are nearly ready. All of the work upon them has been done in China except the engines, which were ordered from Europe. Schools of construction have been carried on in connection with the building of these vessels, the intention being to become independent of the outside world in this department. The largest of these vessels, a corvette of 250 horse power, is described as 200 feet long, 37 feet beam, and armed with one 150-pound pivot, two 70-pound pivot, and eight 70-pound broadside Whitworth guns. Maximum speed, under steam, 14.29 knots; mean speed, 13; maximum, with half boilers, 11; mean, 10.50 full capacity, under sail and steam, 16 knots. The officers and crew are native Chinese; the former being old pilots, who know the coast by years of experience; and the engineers are either pupils from the arsenal, or old stokers of long practice in charge of engines.

FROM a report on the gunnery trials at Tegler, by Colonel REILLY, assistant director of the English artillery, we learn that the German officers seem to be satisfied with their Krupp breech-loading field-pieces with the exception that they are seeking to increase their initial velocity. The difficulty in constructing a satisfactory time-fuse for breech-loaders has led to the adoption of the percussion fuse. This arrangement, though, is incomplete. It appears that the projectiles of the German field guns have proved more effective than those of the English guns. Colonel REILLY notices the fact that nearly all important war implements, with the exception of the smaller bronze guns, projectiles, saddlery ware, etc., are furnished by contract; as a result the Germans have no corps enjoying a monopoly of knowledge on the subject of ordnance, and PODBIELSKY, a cavalry officer, was elected to fill the position of inspector-general of the artillery. For the infantry the Prussian government intends to order 1,500,000 Mauser rifles and 100 million cartridges of the National Small Arms and Ammunition Company, in

Birmingham. The calibre of this rifle is .433. The projectile weighs 480 grains, and the charge is 72 grains. General BURDEN will complete the supply with 50,000,000 solid metal cartridges calculated to be used fifteen times and only intended for practice. The *Vidette*, in commenting on this report, says: "It should not be overlooked that the gunnery trials at Tegler, which have proved the superiority of the Krupp guns over the Armstrong system, in such a forcible manner, have created a sort of irritability and jealousy in the English press against these foreign victories, of which we have found even Colonel REILLY not to be entirely free."

Of the artillery trials at the Steinfeld bei Wiener-Neustadt, we learn from Vienna, that as yet no choice has been made of the powder for the heavy calibre guns for the Austrian service. The decision wavers between the prismatic powder, used in Prussia and Russia, and the so-called pebble-powder, the use of which England has copied from us with gratifying results. The cost of prismatic powder and the difficulty of using it in cartridges are the chief objections urged against it.

THE report that the Netherlands government is already seeking to make peace with the Sultan of Atchin, which seemed so doubtful at first, is confirmed by the announcement of the Dutch colonial minister that the services of a friendly rajah have been secured to open negotiations with Atchin. It is seldom that we find a European State so willing as Holland has shown herself to be to forget prestige and soldierly honor and sue for peace after first accepting a defeat from an inferior power. Verily the days of TROMP and DE RUYTER are passed. The Netherlands cannot, of course, be blamed for making a hasty peace if they fear a second defeat; but when we consider how recklessly this war was commenced, how for years preparations to subject the entire island of Sumatra were made in all possible secrecy, how the Dutch fell upon the unsuspecting Atchinese and were beaten, completely beaten, losing hundreds of soldiers with their leading general; and how after this abortive attempt a howl of exultation arose among the whole Malayan population in the Indian ocean, and that in the face of all this the Netherlands government has so little regard for her honor as to almost beg for peace, we must come to the conclusion that something is very rotten in Holland. To make matters worse, while the Netherlands government are humiliating themselves in this shameful manner abroad, at home they outlaw editors in Batavia and Samarang who expose and condemn their colonial system, hoping, by securing their silence, to conceal their folly from the world. Admiral JENKINS, commanding our Asiatic station, has informed our Government of the condition at Java and Sumatra, and described the narrow-minded policy of the Netherlands, who fleece the natives in the most infamous manner and keep off foreign trade by an unjust prohibitory system. Such a system cannot stand, and ought not to, and the Atchinese are entitled to our sympathies in seeking to break it up.

The Dutch correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on June 25, says: "The check which our arms have experienced in Atchin has caused much depression in Java. The *Java Bode* says that the Sultan of Atchin has addressed a letter to the Governor of the Straits Settlement, in which he states that the Dutch troops have left his kingdom, and that if they come again the Atchinese will defend themselves to the last man. Atchin, the Sultan adds, is disposed to seek an English protectorate, and therefore now invokes English assistance. The *Bataviaasch Handelsblad* predicts that the resistance of the Atchinese next autumn will be more than desperate. All the sovereigns of the smaller States will, it says, send well-armed troops to assist the Sultan. On the whole, says the *Indien*, the prospect is not a rose colored one, and if the troops are not strongly reinforced—the enlistment of volunteers here makes very little progress—we shall, perhaps, hear of a third expedition."

WE learn with deep regret of the death, at Berlin, on the 14th of June, of Colonel ADOLPH BORSTAEDE, editor of the *Militär Wochenblatt* and the *Militär Literaturblatt*, a most energetic and inde-

fatigable laborer in the field of military literature, an impartial and able critic, and an efficient soldier of the German army.

COMMANDER E. P. LULL, has completed the labors of the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition and submitted his preliminary report to the Navy Department. He thinks the results of the survey, when compared with others, will show that the route which he has gone over is the most feasible, both in an engineering and a commercial sense, of any on the American Isthmus.

THE best evidence that our English cousins are beginning to wake up to the military necessities of the age in the education of their army officers, is found in the increasing activity evinced in their military literature. A very handy little book, by Major Knollys, of the Ninety-third, or Sutherland Highlanders, has recently been published there, entitled the "Handbook of Field Fortification." It is announced as being "intended for the guidance of officers preparing for promotion, and especially adapted to the requirements of beginners." Written by a major of infantry, it would reflect credit on its author even if emanating from the royal engineers. The whole subject of field fortification is treated with a simplicity and clearness peculiarly English and practical. The cognate necessities of field bridges, cambration, and the care of troops in the field, are also touched upon with the best results. Major Knollys, rejecting all such elaborate work as pertains to regular engineers and artillery officers, has put into the compass of a handy volume, easily carried in a valise, all the practical knowledge that any infantry officer could fairly be asked for, under any emergency of warfare not extending to generalship or exact surveying on a large scale. If such a book had been generally accessible to our volunteer officers at the beginning of our late war, it would have saved an immensity of blundering; and even now there are many little items in which a careful perusal of Major Knollys's work would prove of no slight service to the best of our infantry and cavalry, field and line officers.

The insertion of a regular drill for the construction of temporary bridges is an excellent feature. Such a drill in our regular infantry regiments would be of the highest value. The different methods of making field kitchens for regiments in a few hours are also excellent, and but little used on our side of the water. In adaptation to the modern improvements in warfare, and the new firearms, this "Handbook" is far ahead of any of its competitors yet in the field. Tables of ranges of several rifled field guns, and of penetration of projectiles, are given at the end; and the work closes with the several methods of determining heights and distances without instruments. The London publishers are Strahan & Co., and the book seems to have been printed in London and sent over here in sheets to the American publisher. It is well worthy of perusal.

The Military Commission for the trial of the Modoc prisoners met July 9 at ten o'clock and proceeded with the trial of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Slotuck, and Barcho, who are implicated in the Canby massacre. Three witnesses have been examined—T. F. Riddle, his Indian woman Toby, and L. D. Dyar. Toby swears positively that Captain Jack shot General Canby, Schonchin Mr. Meacham, Boston Charley Dr. Thomas, and that Hooker Jim tried to kill L. D. Dyar; also that Barcho knocked her (the witness) down with a gun and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Riddle corroborates his wife's testimony. The testimony of Dyar amounts to nothing positively except that he was present when the firing commenced, and that he was chased by Hooker Jim.

UPON a question referred to him by the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General decides that the limitation of two years prescribed by the eighty-eighth article of war runs in favor of an offender subject to trial by court-martial if he is within reach or subject to the control of the military authorities, notwithstanding he may conceal his offence; and that the manifest impediment to prosecution referred to in said article means not a mere want of evidence, but a want of power or jurisdiction in the military authorities to make the offender answerable to justice.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Mass., at its late commencement, conferred the degree of A. M. on Captain Ephraim Williams, U. S. Army (retired). This institution was founded by Colonel Ephraim Williams, the great great uncle of Captain W., who was killed while leading his regiment against the French and Indians under Baron Dieskau, near Lake George, N. Y., in 1755.

THE LATE F. W. LORING.

THE family of Frederick W. Loring, who was slain by the Apaches near Wickenburg, Arizona, in November, 1871, while serving with Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition as a correspondent of the *Tribune*, have, that journal informs us, recovered the effects that were on his person when he fell. In his pocket-book, along with some unfinished sketches, were the following graceful verses, now first given to the world:

I.
Do you ask me, starry eyes,
To describe the lover true?
Wonder not at my surprise,
Who should know as well as you.
Think of all that you have seen,
All the lovers that have been;
He is true whose love is shown
For her sake, and not his own.

II.
What he does, he does alone;
Yet he hopes it wins her thought.
All that in his soul has grown,
To her sovereign feet is brought;
To his soul her image clings,
She seems woven in all things,
And each thought that in him stirs
Is not for his sake, but hers.

III.
For her sake he will endure,
For her sake will sacrifice;
Bravely bearing, her love sure,
Censure, slander, scorn, advice.
If another wins her heart,
Sadly he will from her part;
Sadly, bravely, true love is,
For her sake, and not for his.

IV.
This is the true lover sweet—
True as ever I am true;
For my love is all complete,
Perfect since it comes from you.
Darling, yet 'tis not true—no!
For I could not let you go.
I must keep you where you've grown,
For my sake, and for your own.

V.
For your own, because I love
More than any other can;
More than ever love could move
Heart of any former man.
Look at me, and then agree,
None have ever loved like me;
For whatever I may do
Is because I live in you.

VI.
Kiss, and so shut speech away,
When old age our life has spent,
'Twill be time enough to say
What is love in argument.
For the present all stars shine;
You are here, and you are mine.
Love makes light, and song, and flowers,
For whose sake? Dear love, for ours.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

(From the Washington National Republican.)

THE "military asylum" was founded under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1851. A subsequent act of Congress changed its name to that of "Soldiers' Home." The act of March 3, 1851, appropriated \$118,791 for its support. This sum was the amount which General Scott levied upon the city of Mexico in lieu of pillage money. It is well recollected that after the triumphant entry of our Army into Mexico the most perfect peace and order prevailed, and that all the rights of property and person were sacredly regarded, and the city was spared from pillage in any form. The act of Congress referred to also set aside forfeitures on account of desertion, and all stoppages and fines adjudged against soldiers of the regular Army by Courts-martial; also the unclaimed money of deceased soldiers, and by the terms of the act each soldier was taxed twenty-five cents per month for the support of the Home.

The foregoing are the only sources of income of the institution. Congress has never appropriated a single cent for the Soldiers' Home. This fact will be new to most people. This establishment really belongs by purchase and title deed to the old soldiers, and any and all soldiers who have ever contributed toward its purchase or its support are part owners of it, and can always find a shelter there.

A subsequent act of Congress reduced the tax on the monthly pay of the soldiers from twenty-five to twelve and a half cents, which amount all are required to contribute at the present time.

Every soldier who has served honestly and faithfully for twenty years, and every soldier who has been discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, rendering him unfit for military duty, is permitted to seek the comforts of the Home. Pensioners may also be admitted on surrendering their pensions while at the Home. If a soldier recovers his health so as to be fit for military service, and being under fifty years of age, he is discharged. The control and management of the Soldiers' Home is vested in a Board of Commissioners, composed of the Commissary General, Surgeon-General, and Adjutant-General of the United States Army. The officers of the Home are a governor, a deputy-governor, secretary, treasurer, and surgeon. The officers are detailed from the Army on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners. The original site of the Home, consisting of more than two hundred acres, was purchased in 1851 from Mr. Geo. W. Riggs, the banker, by the first Board of Commissioners, of which General Scott was president. Since then other purchases have been made, including the more recent one of "Harewood" from Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and the grounds at present comprise some five hundred acres, most beauti-

fully and romantically situated, commanding a splendid view of the city of Washington and an immense sweep of country on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac; but further on the grounds will be more particularly described.

The Soldiers' Home was first opened for the admission of inmates in June, 1851. Colonel J. B. Crane, of the First artillery, was its first governor. The mean number of soldiers per month, resident at the Home from that date to the present, is as follows:

1851.....	3
1852.....	47
1853.....	50
1854.....	50
1855.....	63
1856.....	75
1857.....	105
1858.....	129
1859.....	127
1860.....	143
1861.....	128
1862.....	130
1863.....	102
1864.....	89
1865.....	104
1866.....	124
1867.....	125
1868.....	138
1869.....	203
1870.....	230
1871.....	246
1872.....	262
1873.....	255

In addition to the regular inmates of the Home sixty-five are living out, some with their families, and they receive aid from the Home.

Strange to say, for many years the institution was exceedingly unpopular in the Army, and the old soldiers would only go there as a last resort.

Under the management of the present Board of Commissioners the Home is becoming very popular. The old soldiers are just beginning to understand that it is a home, and not an asylum, and that it belongs to them, and that they are not paupers supported by the charity of the Government. The inmates are now better fed and cared for, and are allowed greater liberties than ever before. They go and come when they please. All that is required of them is to conduct themselves with propriety and decency, and to be in the Home at 9 P. M.

The grounds are being gradually beautified and adorned; roads are opened, and the place on week days is open to the public. Every pleasant day thousands take advantage of the pleasant, the lovely and beautiful drives afforded by the old soldiers, and they are beginning to feel as proud of their magnificent estate as an English lord does of his ancestral acres.

The place is kept in police and order by the inmates, for which they are paid; that is to say, the old soldiers get one dollar pocket money and seventy-five cents for tobacco per month. As they do not smoke twenty-five-cent cigars, they are enabled to keep their pipes constantly full. Next to the Shakers, the old veterans are famous for their gardens. They raise a great abundance of fruits and vegetables, and all in their season. The vegetables and fruits raised on the farm of the old soldiers are very nice, because nicely cultivated and natural in their growth. These old men also have an eye for the beautiful, and pay great attention to the cultivation of flowers. All over the grounds there are large and handsome vases filled with growing vines and flowers. Here and there arbors are overgrown with roses, and the old stumps throughout the woods are thickly covered with vines of the liveliest green. All sorts of beautiful creepers are trained to cling around the noble oaks and stately elms.

The drains at the sides of their walks are so evenly made of round, white, smooth stones that they look like strings of pearls. These roads not only lead into the depths of the forest, past fields of grain, over rustic bridges and amid beds of posies, but they take one along the borders of pretty lakes filled with lilies and surrounded with ferns, fox-glove, and wild flowers—lakes whose surfaces reflect all the beauty of the rising hills.

The time of the veterans is not spent in idleness. When not at rest or work, they are reading. They have a choice library of about two thousand volumes, and a large, well-furnished reading-room, in which may be found all the standard newspapers of every State in the Union, together with several foreign ones. Besides the newspapers, they are subscribers for all the leading monthlies and the English quarterlies. Go into their library at any time, and at least fifty old soldiers will be found engaged in reading. Sergeant Smith is the librarian. He is about sixty-five years of age, and is still " hale and hearty."

In the silence of the tall oaks they have built a neat chapel of freestone. Of course, they entertain different religious convictions, but they divide themselves into Catholics and Protestants. Every Sunday they have two services, one for each, and they have in the chapel one religious service during the week.

Greatly to their credit, a number of old soldiers have organized among themselves a division of the Sons of Temperance, and their division is a large and flourishing one. They occasionally hold a public temperance meeting, and have their friends and speakers out there from the city, and as a division they visit their brethren.

During the year they propose many improvements and additions. Among others a statue of heroic size will be erected to the memory of General Scott, who is very justly regarded as the "Father of the Soldiers' Home." This statue is to be erected on Scott's Point, which commands one of the most beautiful and extensive views in the District.

The old hospital is being converted into a dormitory, which, when completed, will afford comfortable accommodations for one hundred more inmates, room that will be required by the fast growing popularity of the place. A new model hospital is also under construction on the old Cottage grounds, which will be most conve-

niently fitted up to accommodate fifty patients. Other minor improvements will be made and great attention given to the beautifying of the grounds.

All sorts of soldiers are there, representing every branch of the service—soldiers of the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the Indian war, and of the late internecine war, and soldiers of the frontier Army; soldiers without legs or arms and soldiers with legs and arms, but who are as helpless as if they had neither—and there is no place in all the world where the old soldier is so well cared for.

NAVY RETIRED LIST.

THE following is a list of officers on the retired list in the Navy entitled, under the act of March 3, 1873, to the seventy-five per centum of the present sea pay of the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement:

Rear-Admirals—William B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, Silas H. Stringham, Hiram Paulding, John B. Montgomery, Cornelius K. Stribling, Joshua R. Sands, Charles H. Bell, Levin M. Powell, Charles Wilkes, Thomas O. Selfridge, Andrew A. Harwood, Theodorus Bailey, James L. Lardner, Henry K. Thatcher, Sylvanus W. Godon, William Radford, Thomas T. Craven, Henry K. Hoff, Joseph Lanman, Thomas Turner, Charles H. Poor, James F. Schenck, Oliver S. Glisson, Melancton Smith, Charles S. Boggs, James F. Green, John D. Camp, Henry Walke, James Alden, Alfred Taylor, and Samuel P. Lee.

Commodores—John H. Aulick, William Inman, Joseph B. Hull, T. A. Dornin, Charles Lowndes, John Marston, John Pope, Henry Eagle, William M. Glendy, Hugh Y. Purviance, William Smith, John W. Livingston, Robert B. Hitchcock, Timothy A. Hunt, Aug. H. Kilty, John B. Marchand, John M. Berrien, Simon B. Bissell, Cicero Price, J. R. Goldsborough, Theodore P. Green, Edward Middleton, David McDougal, J. M. Frailley, R. N. Stembel, C. W. Pickering, Charles Green, W. K. Latimer, Charles Boorman, William Jameson, J. H. Graham, J. J. Young, E. W. Carpenter, H. Bruce, C. H. Jackson, F. B. Ellison, S. Lockwood, B. J. Totten, J. J. Glasson, T. D. Shaw, J. W. Swift, J. M. Watson, Stephen Decatur, W. B. Whiting.

Captains—J. F. Armstrong, D. Lynch, F. S. Haggerty, G. M. White, E. C. Bowers, C. Hunter, F. Lowery, T. Brownell, S. Pearce, M. C. Marin, A. S. Baldwin. Commanders—N. C. Bryant, A. J. Drake, E. C. Grafton, and William M. Gamble.

Lieutenant Commanders—A. R. McNair, C. E. McKay, F. O. Davenport, C. F. Blake, F. J. Naile, H. C. Tallman, and C. E. Hawley.

Lieutenants—Douglas Roben, and H. C. Keene. Masters—F. M. Hendrix, A. L. Sprague, Albert Ross, E. E. Bradbury, H. F. Moffatt, L. R. Chester, F. Mallady, C. V. Morris, W. N. Brady, and R. C. Jones.

Ensigns—Charles P. Welch.

Medical Directors—Charles Chase, D. S. Edwards, B. F. Bache, G. R. B. Horner, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, William Johnson, T. L. Smith, L. B. Hunter, George Clymer, Isaac Brinkerhoff, William M. Wood, D. Egbert, J. M. Fetz, D. M. Harlan, C. D. Maxwell, J. D. Miller, J. J. Abernethy, George Maulsby, and John S. Messersmith.

Surgeons—R. L. Weber, E. M. Stein, and L. M. Lyon.

Assistant Surgeon—A. O. Leavitt.

Pay Directors—Joseph Wilson, G. R. Barry, Henry Etting, B. J. Cahoon, H. Bridge, A. E. Watson, R. Pettit, J. B. Rittenhouse, J. G. Harris, W. B. Boggs, and A. A. Belknap.

Paymasters—George A. Sawyer, and A. McC. Bishop. Passed Assistant Paymaster—F. J. Painter.

Chief Engineers—H. Mason, and L. A. Williams.

First Assistant Engineers—J. M. Hobby, D. A. Hardie, N. B. Clark, J. D. Toppin, R. B. Plotts, A. Dunbar, and C. A. Uber.

Second Assistant Engineers—H. D. Sellman, F. C. Coggin, F. C. Goodwin, J. S. Green, A. H. Price, J. W. Saville, D. A. Sawyer, O. B. Mills, G. W. Beard, J. W. Patterson, and E. Stiles.

Chaplains—M. B. Chase, Chester Newell, Mason Noble, John L. Watson, and Henry Wood.

Professors of Mathematics, Mark H. Beecher, A. N. Girault, E. A. Roget, and E. A. Seager.

Naval Constructors—John Lenthall, S. M. Pook, and B. F. Delano.

Boatswains—John Morris, W. Black, T. G. Bell, C. Johnston, George Willmuth, A. Hingarty, George Smith, C. Woodland, James Walker, E. Cavendy, and P. A. Chason.

Gunners—T. Robinson, A. A. Peterson, John Caulk, and E. Haskell.

Carpenters—John Southwick, Joseph Cox, W. M. Loughton, C. Jordan, Jonas Dibble, Amos Chick, W. D. Jenkins, Charles Boardman, N. Magor, D. Jones, J. W. Stimson, and E. W. Barnicoat.

Sailmakers—J. R. Childs, William Ryan, R. Van Voorhees, M. Wheeden, John Joins, Jacob Stephens, B. B. Blydenburg, and George Thomas.

COLONEL E. E. PAULDING, who died a few days since in New York, was born near Kingston, N. Y., and at the time of his decease was about thirty-eight years of age. His grandfather, John Paulding, one of the American soldiers who captured Major Andre near West Point. He received a liberal education and studied for the profession of the law. Subsequently he left his native State and engaged in the practice of the law at St. Peter, Minn. In 1861 he was elected to the State Legislature from the St. Peter district. On the occurrence of the war he was appointed a paymaster in the regular army, became chief paymaster of the Army of the Potomac, and in that capacity disbursed upward of sixty millions of dollars. Subsequently he connected himself with the *St. Paul Pioneer* and became the proprietor of that paper.

THE END OF THE KHIVA CAMPAIGN.

ARMINIUS VAMBERY, in a letter dated Pesth University, June 19, writes: "The last act of the Khivan drama is being played out. The Russians, according to the latest telegraphic reports, have attacked the Khanate of Khiva, the last vestige of Central Asian independence, at two important points, and are only a few leagues from the capital. In other words, we hear that the Manghyschak detachment effected a junction on the 26th of May with the Orenburg detachment, and that the united armies of Generals Wreffkin and Lomakin, after capturing Kamgrat, the most important post on the lower course of the Oxus, stormed the pretty strongly fortified places, in a Central Asia sense of the term, of Chodschah-Sei and Mangil. We hear also, that General Kaufmann, the commander-in-chief of the whole expedition, after successfully accomplishing the march, unparalleled in the history of war, through the bottomless sands of Chalata, has crossed the Oxus, and is in full march on the capital. This he has probably already taken; for Khiva, the chief town of Khanate, is as regards fortification by no means so strong as Chodschah-Sei and Mangil, and it may be assumed with tolerable certainty that while I am writing this the Russian commander has captured the place and town, which the Uzbek dynasty from the Kungrat stock conquered toward the end of the last century.

"Comparatively short as the entire campaign has been, the execution of the enterprise has surpassed all my expectations. I have been astonished at the already-mentioned spirit of enterprise and wonderful endurance of the Russian army, which has surmounted a barrier of arid sand-steppes, formerly deemed impassable and certainly very difficult, and by its victory over the roughest elements—frost and heat, sand and drouth—has accomplished a task which throws quite into the shade the famous campaigns of Hannibal and Napoleon. Even the bitterest enemy must express admiration when fully equipped soldiers march without the solace of a drop of palatable water, at 45 deg. heat, Reaumur, on sand the surface of which to a depth of four or five fingers' length glows like an oven, when they sink down exhausted and seek to cool themselves in the deeper sand, yet march on and arrive at the goal. And such a work have the Russian troops performed which have advanced from Dschizak over Balkan Mountains against Shurachan, or from Manghyschak against Kungrat. The Tschekischlar detachment alone has succumbed to supernatural difficulties, and turned its back on Khiva. The Russians, who, as is generally known, are to my humble self no *personæ grates*, have forced me to acknowledge them as the only Europeans who, marching through the southern steppe, have reached Khiva from Georgia. Commander Markosoff deserves our unreserved admiration if only for his enterprising spirit, and the failure of his attempt does not in the least surprise me. Where a well-seasoned caravan can advance only with inexpressible difficulty and contempt for death, where I myself, who was never ill in my life, sat for days half senseless on the camels, it is purely impossible for an army taken from European life, even only half habituated thereto, to move forward. Commander Markosoff was therefore quite right, after committing the mistake of choosing the most difficult route, in retreating rather than sacrificing the lives of some thousands of men to an impossibility. The Russians, in short, are in Khiva; but Khiva, as already remarked, is a place difficult to enter, but still more difficult to withdraw from. Retreat is impracticable before the end of the summer, and the communications being in general extremely difficult, the question will now certainly arise whether the Russians will remain in Khiva, or will—as Count Schuwaroff said they will—retire. Looked at from this last standpoint, the Central Asia question will come on the *tapis* of European discussion. The war with Khiva is at an end; the Russian pen-and-ink war with England will begin afresh."

SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Berlin writes that at the last meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society the Vice-President, Dr. Neumeier, exhibited a working model of an instrument of his own invention, which promises to open a new era in the investigation of the bottom of the ocean. "Submarine photography," he says, "is certainly a bold suggestion, and if found practicable in a single instance, can hardly fail to lead to numerous other applications than the one at present attempted. Dr. Neumeier's immediate object was to discover some means of determining the temperature of the ocean at great depths with more accuracy than has hitherto been attained, or, at any rate, with a greater claim to confidence in the correctness of the results obtained. The following description will give a general idea of the new combination of old appliances by which it is proposed to accomplish the end in view:

"The instrument consists of a hollow, air-tight, metallic cylinder, about one foot in diameter and two feet in height, and of course sufficiently strong to resist the immense water pressure to which it will be subjected. In the axis of this cylinder is another smaller one, which is made to revolve by clock-work, perhaps once in an hour, or in a longer period, as may be found most expedient, and on the latter is wound a roll of common prepared photographic paper. At a small distance from this paper a very strong thermometer is fixed vertically, the tube of which passes through the bottom of the metallic cylinder into the sea. The bulb, which is extremely strong, is conical above, in order that the pressure of the water may only force it the more firmly into the conical orifice in the metal base intended for its reception. A short distance from the tube of the thermometer, parallel to and outside it, is a so-called Geissler tube. A horizontal line, therefore, cutting the two tubes at right angles, would pass through the axis of the cylinder; or, in other words, the two tubes and the axis of the cylinder are parallel to and in the same plane with the axis. Now, the Geissler tube, as is well known, is a glass tube, the air of which is nearly exhausted, or rather what it contains is, I believe, generally some sort

of gas, and not atmospheric air. When a current of electricity is passed through it, the result is a very bright and beautiful light through the whole of its length. The Geissler tube in the cylinder is accordingly connected with a wire passing through the line by which the instrument is suspended, and which is therefore a sort of small telegraphic cable. When the operators on deck allow the current to pass, the Geissler tube at the bottom of the sea becomes brilliantly illuminated, but as it is completely covered over with paper except one very narrow slit on the inside toward the thermometer, the light falls only on the latter, and leaves all the rest of the instrument in darkness. As it cannot pass through the opaque mercury in the lower part of the thermometer, the photographic action on the paper commences only above the column of mercury, and thus betrays, on subsequent examination, exactly how high the column had stood, and by the movement of the paper on the rotating cylinder, at what time the various changes may have taken place. In this manner the height of the photographic paper, unaffected by the light, would correspond to the height of the mercury, and the breadth of paper at any point would give the time, which, compared with the length of cable let out at that time, would give the depth of the observation."

"THE most remarkable visit of ceremony ever made between two nations," says the *New York Tribune*, "was the mission to Russia in 1866 of the Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who bore to the Czar the congratulations of Congress upon his escape from the pistol of Karakosoff. It was noteworthy in its occasion, in the fact that the envoy went over in an iron-clad of a class that never before had crossed the ocean, and, more than all, in the singular unanimity of welcome which the embassy received from all the sovereigns of Europe and from the common people of Russia. England was noticeably courteous. The *Times* described the *Manotomah* lying in the midst of the British fleet as a wolf in the midst of a defenceless fold. Napoleon III. made Captain Fox an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Prince Napoleon warned him affectionately against any friendliness with Russia. The lesser powers showered courtesies and decorations upon our Commissioner, and when he arrived in the Holy Empire the popular enthusiasm which greeted him has no parallel in diplomatic history. The American fever for a while ran so high that our countrymen travelling in Russia were no where allowed to pay their hotel bills. The recollection of these days of our most ardent international love-making is already growing a little dim, but Mr. J. F. Loubat, who accompanied Captain Fox upon this unique mission, has taken care that it shall not be lost. He has prepared an elaborate account of it, taken from his notes at the time, which is published with great richness of typography and illustration by Messrs. Appleton. It is a valuable and interesting historical monograph, giving an unpretending and evidently accurate narrative of a very remarkable incident in the history of both countries. It is doubtful if any act of international courtesy was ever accompanied by an expression of friendly feeling more earnest and sincere. It would be to our advantage and to that of Russia if we could forget the petty misunderstandings and blunders of recent years, and recall the genuine and hearty cordiality of which this superb volume bears witness.

IN a sketch of Hon. Henry E. Prentiss, who died a few days ago in Bangor, Maine, the *Whig* of that city says: "Mr. Prentiss was born in Paris, in this State, February 12, 1809, and was consequently in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a young man of rare promise, and his friends easily obtained for him a cadetship at West Point, from which institution he graduated in 1831, being the fourth in class rank in a class of thirty-three. He was Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point for two years, and from August to November, 1833, was Assistant Professor of Mathematics. During the latter month he joined his regiment at Mobile, Ala., and, although he was allowed the usual horse and servant, he walked the entire distance, carrying a law book which he studied by the way. In 1835 he resigned his commission and came to this city, walking the entire distance, and making the same economical use of his time as before. He read law with Allen & Appleton (Hon. Elisha H. Allen, of Honolulu, and Chief Justice Appleton, of this city), and afterward with Kent & Cutting (Hon. Edward Kent and Hon. Jonas Cutting, both of whom were honored with positions on the Supreme Bench of Maine). In 1837 he opened a law office in Oldtown, where he was an indefatigable worker, frequently walking to Bangor, twelve miles, in the morning, to attend court, and returning in the same manner at night. He was devoted to the interests of his clients, an industrious student, and soon attained an enviable reputation at the bar. He became a law partner of Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., at Orono, but subsequently removed to this city and continued the practice of his profession." It is elsewhere stated that Mr. Prentiss once walked from Bangor to Paris, Me., in a day and a half. His greatest day's work was eighty miles in twenty-four hours, and his longest pedestrian journey from Mobile to his native town, Paris, Me.

GENERAL L. E. YORK, who died suddenly in his bedroom at his hotel in Cincinnati July 1, was the eldest son of Senator Thomas Yorke, of New Jersey, and was born in Salem county, New Jersey, December 13, 1832. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Seventy-first New York regiment as a private. Shortly after the battle of Bull Run, at which he was particularly commended for gallantry, he was appointed captain in the Thirteenth regiment of regulars, and commanded his company throughout the operations against Vicksburg. On the 31st of July, 1863, on the application of General Sherman, then commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, he was appointed by the War Department commissary of musters of that corps. In this position he served through the Chattanooga battles and the Atlanta

campaign, performing also, during the latter campaign, the duties of assistant inspector-general on the staff of General Logan. After this he was regularly assigned by the President as inspector-general of the corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and at the commencement of the South Carolina campaign was appointed by General Logan chief of staff, in addition to his position as inspector-general. On the arrival of the Fifteenth corps at Goldsboro, North Carolina, his health being entirely broken down by long and constant service and exposure, he came north, but rejoined his corps at Washington, where he was breveted by the President major in the regular army and brigadier-general of volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He resigned from the service November 21, 1865.

THE heroic statue of Ethan Allen was inaugurated at Burlington, Vt., July 3, with imposing ceremonies. The procession was formed at the City Hall, under the direction of General George P. Foster, U. S. Marshal. The escort duties were performed by the National Guard of Vermont. Among the interesting incidents were two Revolutionary cannon, surrendered to General Starke at the battle of Bennington, under charge of a detachment dressed in continental uniforms. Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, U. S. A. (retired); Stannard, Wells, and other general officers of the late war, escorted by Company G of the Fifth U. S. Artillery; the soldiers of the war of 1812, and the veterans of the late war took part in the procession, including 500 carriages and 1,000 on foot, making fully 10,000 people present at the unveiling of the statue. The oration was delivered by Mr. L. E. Chittenden, of New York, a descendant, who has given to Vermont the fullest and most complete history of its greatest heroic character. The procession returned to the square, where the National Guard held a brilliant dress parade, and were addressed by the Governor. The day was closed by a grand display of fireworks on College Green, the principal piece conveying the memorable words of Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga—"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

IN the British House of Commons, on May 26, during the discussion upon the vote of £105,288 for miscellaneous charges in the naval estimates, Mr. Goschen said that instead of having a permanent naval attaché at Paris and Washington, it had been thought desirable to appoint an officer, Captain Goodenough, who, making Paris his headquarters, had visited the different courts of Europe with the view of making himself acquainted with the naval armaments of each country. They had had received from that officer several valuable reports, and recently Vice-Admiral Ryder had been selected to go over the same ground. It was thought that such an officer, appointed for a comparatively short time, would enter into the task with more energy than one permanently attached to any particular Court. Captain Gore Jones had been appointed to go to Washington on a similar mission, and he would remain there a short time. The appointments were not permanent.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. HENRIQUES, of the revenue marine service, has been detached from the command of the revenue steamer *Chase*, at Oswego, N. Y., and placed on special duty in connection with new vessels now in course of construction for service at Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me.; Captain John A. Webster, Jr., is ordered to Oswego to command the *Chase* in place of Captain Henriques; Captain C. A. Abbey is detached from the steamer *Stevens* and ordered to command the cutter *Doffin*, at Castine, Me., and Captain E. L. Deane is detached from the *Doffin* and ordered to command the *Stevens*, undergoing repairs at Baltimore; Chief Engineer Walter Scott and Lieutenant Eugene Blonde are ordered to special duty at Portland Me., and Chief Engineer F. H. Pulsifer and Second Lieutenant T. K. Travers to special duty at Boston, Mass.; Third Lieutenant J. E. Graham is ordered to the *Johnson*, at Milwaukee, Wis.

THE funeral of General W. H. Sidell in New York city July 3, took place from his late residence, 250 Fifth avenue. The floral decorations were exceedingly rich and beautiful. Rev. Dr. Smith of the Church of the Ascension, adverted briefly to the many noble and sterling qualities of the deceased, and the corpse was then conveyed to its grave in Greenwood Cemetery. The pall bearers were: General Barnard, General Swords, Colonel Stone, Colonel Lawrence, Mr. Corbett, Mr. George Bell, Dr. Raphael, and Mr. Julius Adams.

A SERIES of well written nautical stories, or sailors' yarns, are now being published in Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*. Many of them are founded on facts in the experience of one of our naval officers, at present stationed in the vicinity of New York. The stories are illustrated, but the designs are not strictly correct, the publisher evidently having them overdrawn for effect. The author's style is graphic, his delineation of character excellent, and the stories are quite amusing.

THE United States has filed a bill in chancery in the United States Circuit Court for West Virginia to enforce the vendor's lien on the Harper's Ferry property sold in 1869. As soon as this case is decided the United States will bring an ejectment suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which corporation has been running its trains over government property.

SECRETARY BELKNAP has approved the location of the bridge across the Mississippi River at La Crosse, Wis., as determined by the government engineer. The Southern Minnesota Railroad Company will accordingly erect a bridge at that point.

THE Signal Bureau has received information that Private Scoley, of the Mount Washington Signal party, died June 29 from injuries received by falling from the trestlework of the railway recently.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE FIRST DIVISION FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

THE First division of this State, despite the warm weather and the consequent wholesale desertions of its ranks, made a handsome display in honor of the ninety-seventh anniversary of American independence on Friday of last week in this city. Contrary to general expectation, the day opened pleasantly, a cool breeze moderating the blazing heat of the sun, and rendering the march of the early morn far less fatiguing and disastrous to the men than the previous Fourth of July parades. A parade on this day has many disadvantages, and there are those who ridicule the idea of parading troops for the mere gratification of house-maids and the early risers of the metropolis. This class usually shirk duty on the Fourth, and seek holiday pleasures away from the turmoils of the city. On the other hand, there are many members of the division who would miss a parade on the Fourth so greatly that there would be no end of grumbling about the lack of patriotism in New York. Why, it would be asked, should the city and county of New York pay for expensive armories, lay out parade grounds, and what not, if the people are not to be gratified by a first class military display on the greatest holiday of all holidays in America? The citizens of New York, be they early or late risers, desire this conspicuous celebration of the Fourth of July; and Major-General Shaler and his little army of National Guardsmen in the First division, even at great sacrifice to pleasure and health—aye, life sometimes—do all they can to gratify this desire, and at the same time sustain the reputation of the division for patriotism. It is true the division paraded but a few weeks previous, and in consequence there was at first some doubts of this last parade, but General Orders from First division headquarters soon dispelled this doubt.

The troops formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of each column resting on Madison avenue, as follows: Third brigade on East Twenty-fourth and West Twenty-fifth streets; the Second brigade on Twenty-sixth street, east and west of Madison avenue; First brigade on Twenty-seventh street, east and west of Madison avenue. The batteries, as at the former parade, were assigned to the different brigades. The orders designated the hour of readiness at 8 o'clock (one hour later than customary), and at about fifteen minutes past eight the brigade commanders reported their respective brigades in "marching order" to General Shaler, who was promptly on the ground, and almost immediately after which the head of column began to move up Madison avenue to and through Forty-second street, to and down Fifth avenue, to and through Sixteenth street to the point of review, established on the plaza at the northern end of Union Square, where the troops were reviewed by Mayor Havemeyer and some half dozen "early rising" aldermen. The reviewing stand was well guarded by policemen, and, comparatively speaking, free from spectators. Colonel Stephen R. Smith, of the Second Connecticut, and lady, all the way from New Haven, being among the few on the plaza stand. At this hour of the morning the point of the review received the full effect of the sun's fierce rays, and was anything but inviting to spectators. The venerable Mayor, however, most commendably, with hat in hand, stood firmly as the troops passed, despite the heat, and appeared well pleased with the general good display of the division.

The borders of the open plaza on streets surrounding were well filled with spectators, and the scene was most enlivening. There was no enthusiasm, and the assemblage, as usual, was quiet and submissive to the orders of the police on guard. The troops, after a march of fifty blocks, some two and a half miles, reached the reviewing point at twelve minutes past 9 o'clock, being on the march about three-quarters of an hour, and consuming some forty minutes in passing in review. Major-General Shaler, commanding, led, followed by six staff, the staff alignment not being up to the customary standard; seven "Kleiner" orderlies followed. Next came the First division handsome Karl Klein troop, some forty strong, in platoons. Following these came the brigades, but not in numerical order, the

THIRD BRIGADE

leading, and comprising, in order of march, the Seventh, Ninth, Eighth, First, and Fifty-fifth regiments of Infantry, Washington Gray Troop, and assigned Howitzer Batteries C and G, without guns. The brigade, in the absence of General Varian, was under command of Colonel Clark, of the Seventh, five staff officers and five Washington Gray orderlies following in the rear. All the troops of this brigade, with the exception of the First Infantry, the cavalry, and dismounted artillery, paraded in white trousers, and in the following order:

Seventh Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Ryder commanding, ten commands, fourteen files, its usual Fourth of July parade strength. Marching and alignments not up to the standard, and band took too much distance in wheeling out. Three staff officers paraded.

Ninth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock commanding, two staff, eight commands, twelve files; reduced, but good band. The first company in column broke opposite the reviewing point.

Eighth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kittle commanding, three staff of division, four commands, twenty files. Drum and life corps substituted for band. Good display.

First Infantry, Colonel Webster, no staff, seven commands, ten files. Looked warm but well.

Fifty-fifth Infantry, Colonel Fuller, two staff, eight commands, twelve files. Made a handsome display.

The Washington Gray Troop, some thirty strong, and the assigned battery (the latter headed by a "little" band of half-a-dozen musicians (?) who turned out in ridiculous style at the review), closed the column of this brigade.

FIRST BRIGADE,

Brigadier-General Ward, six staff, led this brigade, comprising the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth regiments of Infantry, First Cavalry, and assigned Battery K. The Sixty-ninth Infantry of this brigade was excused from parading with the division for the purpose of receiving a "Tipperary flag" at Bellevue Garden.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel Ward, six commands, twelve files; slim but good display in white trousers. Good band.

Twenty-second Infantry, Major McGrath, in hightop boots, no band, six commands, fourteen files, two staff. Very slim for the "Two Two's," who otherwise looked well in white trousers.

Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel Vose, two staff, ten commands, eight files, in white trousers. Looked well.

Seventy-ninth Infantry, Major Laing, no staff, eight commands of eight files. Looked well, but heavy in uniform.

Mounted Battery K, Lieutenant Hoelzer commanding, followed with four pieces, one gun being so far to the rear that it had to "double time," and even then missed the battery review.

The First Cavalry, Colonel Madden, came next, not looking remarkably well.

SECOND BRIGADE,

Brigadier-General Funk, six staff, seven orderlies. The bands and drum corps of this brigade were rather mixed, and it was evident that General Funk had given special instructions regarding their action, and had omitted to read the General Orders issued by his superior officer. Not a band "turned out" at the reviewing point, and in some instances the whole or only part of the drum corps beat the ruffe; moreover, some gave three ruffles without even turning out. As the musical portion of the parade of this brigade was mixed at the review by erroneous instructions, and all made the mistakes, there is no necessity to particularize.

Fifth Infantry, Colonel Spencer, three staff; good music; nine commands, fourteen files, not equalized as usual. The regiment in pickelhaubens and white trousers looked well.

Sixth Infantry, Colonel Sterry, eight commands, ten files, in white trousers.

Eleventh Infantry, Colonel Vilmar, no staff, ten commands, twelve files, in white trousers, appeared to good advantage.

Eighty-fourth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell commanding, two staff, eight commands, ten files; looked very fairly.

Ninety-sixth Infantry, Colonel Stauff, six staff, nine commands, twelve files; appeared exceedingly well, and improved. The drum corps gave three ruffles in passing with the band.

Battery B, Captain Keim, and *Third Cavalry*, Colonel Budke, closed the division column, both organizations presenting only fair turns out and appearance.

The parade as a whole was very satisfactory, and passed off with the usual errors peculiar to the division. The relative positions of the brigades was changed, as at the previous parade, despite governmental rules and the bad precedent established for brigade commanders. With every respect for the efficient First division commander, and acknowledging his right to control the movements of his troops, still under the tactics he has no power to change the numerical position of the troops at reviews; nor would he, we think, at a review proper, this last display being merely a parade for a marching salute.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—A regimental court-martial is ordered to be convened at the armory, Nos. 139 and 141 West Twenty-third street, July 21, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of offences, delinquencies, and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of this command. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Stetson, Jr. The board of examination for non-commissioned officers, consisting of Major Joseph Laing, Captain William C. Clark, and Captain William Lindsay, will meet at the armory on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month until further orders. The lieutenant-colonel commanding, in orders, thanks First Lieutenant Thomas D. Hughes, acting adjutant, for his very efficient services during the past year in all the details connected with this command, and hopes the same support will be given him by the company officers in the future as in the past.

Commandants of companies are ordered to make complete morning reports (cards) to the adjutant at the termination of each parade, review, or drill, etc., and before dismissal of their commands, and forward to regimental headquarters list of delinquents, accompanied by squad warrants, for each parade, review, or drill, etc., within forty-eight hours thereafter. The following confirmations of non-commissioned officers in Company D are announced: Robert E. Molloy, to be sergeant, vice Peter Melville, promoted; Robert Leishman, to be corporal, vice Jerad D. Irwin, promoted; William Brown, to be corporal, vice Michael Melville, reduced to the ranks; James Taylor, to be corporal, vice Thomas J. Blair, reduced; Geo. Colter, to be corporal, to fill original vacancy. Sergeants Oliver Anderson, of Com-

pany E, and John F. Young, of Company G, have been detailed sergeant standard-bearers. The following non-commissioned officers in Company A have been reduced to the ranks, for disobedience of orders: Corporals James Barnes, David Melville, Thomas Barnes, and Charles H. Cruger; First Sergeant Frederick Fischer, Company C, whose term of service has expired, has been returned to the ranks at his own request; also Sergeant Charles Walker and Corporal Michael Melville, of Company D. The following drummers have been reduced to the ranks for non-attendance: Daniel Hanlon, of Company B, William Shearer, of Company D, and Emil F. R. Corduan, of Company F, and have been ordered to report at once to the commanding officer of their respective companies for duty. Sergeant Oswald C. Christopher, hospital steward, has been honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service; also Private John Mallon, of Company F, on account of physical disability.

THIRD INFANTRY.—The usually quiet shades of Mount Vernon were startled on the morning of Independence Day by the unusual sounds of martial music, and and at an early hour the whole village was astir to see the first combination civico-military parade that had taken place there since 1857, we believe. Of course the Third regiment was out, or at least such part of it as was quartered around Mount Vernon. The four companies that were assembled turned out in excellent style, and stronger in numbers than we have seen the Third for some time. They were able to march in column of platoons, each platoon as strong as an ordinary company at parade; and we are glad to state that the order and discipline observed in the regiment was first class. Not a single instance of intoxication came under our view during the parade, and we only observed a single straggler on the march, who, moreover, was running up to rejoin his company. As far as drill goes, the Third was as good as ever. The regiment can drill against any in the State when it takes a notion, and it did take a notion on the Fourth. Besides the Third, turned out the Mount Vernon Fire brigade, engine, truck, and hose carriage, strongly manned with as quiet and orderly a set as we ever saw outside of the paid department. The firemen attracted much favorable comment on all sides, and tended to excite the military to emulation by their fine discipline. Perhaps the most pleasant feature of the parade, however, was the presence of the boys and girls of the public schools of Mount Vernon and West Mount Vernon, the former drilled and armed with toy muskets, escorting the prettiest of the latter, in triumphal cars representing the different States of the Union. It is not too much to say that the little fellows might have put many a regiment of men to the blush, by their beautiful precision of marching, and the discipline and self-respect they exhibited. The boy officers issued their orders in the fiercest manner, and enforced obedience in true "regular" style, with the flat of the sword, if required (they all wore swords and shoulder-straps); the left general guide drove up the stragglers with the spearhead of his guide color, with all the airs of a Sergeant O'Grady, and the adjutant of the battalion would not answer a fellow creature unless he was properly saluted. Without joking, the lads did very well. We are informed that they had only six days drill altogether, stretching over the previous fortnight, and being perfectly green at the commencement. Nevertheless, they marched two miles in company fronts, as straight as any we have seen on Broadway, and executed the simpler movements of battalion drill without any serious mistakes. Their company wheels were in fact better than the platoon wheels of the Third. We are informed that Colonel Fay, of the Third, was their instructor, and the result did him credit as a first class drill-master.

THE "ORANGE" PARADE.—The application for a parade on the 12th inst. (Saturday) by the Orange societies is signed by William McGee, grand marshal, and is for "a procession of about 1,000 persons to celebrate the anniversary of civil and religious liberty." The route first indicated by the application was from the place of rendezvous, Lafayette Place, Eighth street, Broadway, Fourteenth street, around Washington's Monument, Union Square, Sixteenth street, Irving Place, Gramercy Park, Lexington avenue, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue, Forty-second street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Union Square, and dismiss. The Police Commissioners were opposed to the route along Madison avenue being continued to Forty-second street, as it is understood, a remonstrance being made by Archbishop McCloskey, before whose residence the procession would have to pass; so it was arranged that it should pass along Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue. The rest of the programme is unchanged.

Preparations to meet any emergency on the 12th inst. have been quietly made by the Commission, who appear confident that no breach of the peace will occur. Twenty-five stand of arms will be distributed to each of the thirty-two precincts, and at the Central Office there will be about a hundred Remington rifles as a reserve supply, and accoutrements to equip fifty horse police, with standard revolvers and sabres. In addition to the arms, ten drums have been ordered, and should they be used the drummers will be drafted from the National Guard. The ammunition required for the rifles will be selected at the arsenal, and will consist of 10,000 rounds.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.—Brigadier-General Kilburn Knox, commissary-general and chief of ordnance, by orders dated July 2, was appointed acting assistant quartermaster

general, and, for the time being, directed to discharge all the duties of the Quartermaster-General's Department, required by law, regulations, or orders.

TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, SEVENTH DIVISION.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Rochester, New York, April 22, 1873, and of which Major-General Henry A. Barnum, Sixth division N. G., is president, was arraigned and tried Brigadier-General Charles H. Clark, Twenty-fifth brigade, Seventh division, National Guard, State of New York, on the charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The accused was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. According to General Orders from headquarters of the State, it appears that the charge of which Brigadier-General Clark has been convicted is of having, without any authority whatever, furnished certificates in his official character for the purpose of procuring from the treasury of the State the payment of a fraudulent account of furniture for the arsenal at Rochester, much of which was unnecessary, some of which had been paid for before, some of which had not been delivered, and all of which was charged at the most extortionate prices. Yet these prices, amounting in the aggregate to more than \$10,000, were certified by him as reasonable and proper, while Mr. Hunn, a member of the firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, by whom the articles were furnished, testifies, with commendable frankness, that their value did not exceed \$4,300, and that the charges were made without his knowledge. General Clark also testified that they had been delivered, and were necessary and proper. The whole transaction, with which he voluntarily identified himself, is of the most disgraceful character. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, on which the charges and specifications against him were founded, were withheld from the public, in order that he might have a fair and unprejudiced trial. They will now be published, and it will be seen that an appropriation of \$18,000 made by the Legislature in May, 1872, for the purpose of constructing a fence to enclose the grounds of the arsenal, and to repay sums necessarily expended in fitting up and furnishing the rooms, was attempted to be procured by false representations in order to pay for furniture altogether unsuited to the purposes of such a building, and charged at fraudulent and exorbitant rates, thus absorbing nearly the whole amount appropriated, and leaving only about one thousand dollars for the fence, which was the chief object of the appropriation. Brigadier-General Clark has been found guilty, after a fair and impartial trial, not only of having lent himself to this scheme of public plunder, but of having overstepped the limits of his official authority, for the purpose of carrying it into effect. The court have pronounced him unfit to be associated with the honorable men who hold commissions in the National Guard of New York, and their judgment is confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. He ceases accordingly to be a member of the military organization which he has dishonored.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The first annual prize meeting of this association took place at their range, Clifton, N. J., on Friday, the 4th of July. After the morning's parade the men were conveyed thither by special train from Jersey City, and the firing began at one o'clock. The day was fine, with a light breeze from the left as the men were shooting. The number of contestants was over fifty, and altogether the day passed very pleasantly. The following is the list of competitions and prize-winners:

GENERAL COMPETITION.

Open to the entire regiment; 5 shots at 200 yards, and 5 shots at 500 yards.

	200	500	Total
\$25—1st prize, won by Private Carmichael.....	10	13	23
20—2d " " Captain Harding.....	13	14	27
15—3d " " Drum-Major Strube.....	14	12	26
10—4th " " Private Backer.....	10	15	25
5—5th " " Sergeant Murfey.....	12	13	25
10—6th " " Sergeant-Major Roux.....	14	11	25
10—7th " " Sergeant Wagner.....	14	9	23
10—8th " " Private Brill.....	10	13	23
10—9th " " Private Lockwood.....	15	7	22
7—10th " " Private Cooke.....	10	11	21
7—11th " " Corporal Freeman.....	13	8	21
7—12th " " Lieutenant Briggs.....	6	13	19
7—13th " " Private J. Barry.....	8	10	18
7—14th " " Lieutenant Horsfall.....	12	6	18
7—15th " " Private Stillwell.....	13	3	16
5—16th " " Sergeant Miller.....	13	3	16
5—17th " " Private R. Barry.....	8	7	15
5—18th " " Private H. Wesendheuk.....	10	5	15
5—19th " " Lieutenant Dunning.....	11	4	15
5—20th " " Corporal Harris.....	11	4	15
3—21st " " Sergeant Jacobs.....	8	6	14
3—22d " " Private Rowhender.....	9	5	14
3—23d " " Private Leonardt.....	11	3	14
3—24th " " Sergeant Berrian.....	7	7	14
3—25th " " Private Crawford.....	13	0	13

COMPANY COMPETITION.

Open to five picked men from each company. Distance and conditions same as above. Six companies competed. Prize, \$50 and the silver badge of the Association. Won by Company F—117 points; next, Company E—100 points; next, Company D—81 points.

WINNING TEAM, COMPANY F.

	200	500	Total
Private Carmichael.....	16	11	27
Private Baker.....	13	12	25
Private Brill.....	13	10	23
Private Cooke.....	8	14	22
Sergeant Wagner.....	13	7	20

Total.....117

The President's Prize, open only to above prize winners, will be shot for probably on Saturday, the 19th. Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yds; 5 shots at each. Prize, \$50 and the gold badge of the Association, as champion shot of the regiment for the year.

— COLONEL ROHR, president of the Thirty-second regiment court-martial, last week caused warrants to be served on the delinquents. It had a tendency to rob them of the pleasure of the Fourth, and so forth. In the language of Karcher, they fairly Roehr-ed.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— THE Sixty-ninth waved a Tipperary flag on the Fourth of July at Bellevue Garden.

— THE New York Supervisors have advertised for proposals to complete the Centre Market armory.

— THE "Major Karcher's battalion of sharpshooters" on the Fourth held a reunion at Captain Kissel's hotel.

— A DETACHMENT of Battery A, Second division, under Lieutenant Paine, fired the national salute on the Fourth.

— THE Thirtieth's armory will probably be located at the junction of Hanson Place and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

— THE Ninety-sixth regiment, Colonel Stauff, propose parading and going into camp at the East River Park on the 21st inst.

— THE Obernier Coterie, composed of the officers of the Twenty-eighth, held a picnic at Captain Reitzner's Park on the evening of the Fourth.

— THE guns of Battery B, Second division, were unusually quiet on the Fourth. Major Timmo's ammunition requisition, we fear, was not filled.

— COMPANY I, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Noah L. Cocheu, will make an excursion to Raritan Beach grove in the steamer *Norwalk* and barge *Walter Sande*, August 8.

— COLONEL BRUCH, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, has offered a gold medal, to be competed for by the members of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor next month.

— THE Twenty-third armory, Brooklyn, is rapidly approaching completion. The supervisors, however, are now troubled about providing the gas fixtures, gun-racks, etc.

— AN armed police battalion will shortly be introduced into the police force of New York city. A law giving the Police Commissioners this power was passed some two years ago.

— HAVING accepted an invitation from the citizens, Company E, Eighty-fourth regiment, Captain Head, will visit Catawqua, Pennsylvania, the first week in September. The company will go on an excursion to Excelsior Park July 16.

— SOMEBODY has started the ridiculous scheme of consolidating the Thirteenth with the Forty-seventh, the new command to assume the former's numerical designation. This proposition does not come from the Thirteenth, and most assuredly the Forty-seventh do not require any such killing assistance.

— THE Thirty-second regiment, Colonel Roehr, will probably parade next month for target practice at Creedmoor. This is more practical than "walking down Broadway." The drum corps of the Thirty-second is again in good order. Captain Kissel has recruited in less than a fortnight seven men. On his birthday Captain Lutz was presented with a sword.

— COMPANY H, First Infantry, has asked permission of the National Rifle Association to encamp at Creedmoor July 9 and 10 (Saturday and Sunday). Company C, Seventh, has made a similar application for July 17. These applications have been granted, and are governed by the recent resolution of the association granting this privilege on the payment of \$25, or fifty cents per man.

— GENERAL UPTON will issue his revised Tactics this fall. The revision is anxiously looked for, as it will aid greatly in settling many of the "incongruities" now disturbing the Army and National Guard. It is intimated among other things that the revised Tactics will give the non-commissioned staff a chance at reviews to show some respect to the reviewing party—an honor heretofore denied according to the interpretation of the Tactics.

— COLONEL J. MADISON DRAKE, of the Third New Jersey, is being tried at Newark by court-martial for disobedience of orders. He would go with his regiment across the stream, but he did not seek the right channel—therefore, all this trouble. Colonel Peckwell, of the First, who was behind him on the Fourth of July, received a reprimand from Brigadier-General Plume. Opinions differ as to who was at fault. Still, everything begins to look lively in the New Jersey militia for the "heated term."

— AN important military question recently came before Judge Pratt. It appears George R. Dutton served his time in the National Guard, attached to Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, and then entered upon another term of seven years, promising not to apply for his discharge until the expiration of that time. On Monday of last week he applied to Judge Pratt for a mandamus to compel the Board of Assessors to deduct \$1,000 from the assessed value of his real estate, in accordance with a provision of the statutes of 1870 exempting a member of the National Guard to the amount of \$1,000 "during the time he shall perform military duty." The case turns upon the construction to be given the words quoted. Mr. Jesse Johnson, for the assessors, contended that Mr. Dutton should have re-enlisted, and that now he was only a volunteer and could not be held to account for any failure to perform duty. Decision reserved.

— THE ridiculous errors into which many reporters of the daily press fall regarding things military are frequently the cause of amusing comment among informed militiamen. A *Herald* reporter, last week, in writing of the Fourth of July parade of the First division thus astonishes the public by his vast military knowledge. He says: "There is no military

law or regulation in this State which makes it arbitrary upon a general of division to regard any brigade, no matter what its number in rank, as by right entitled to a certain position in line." In other words, this military (?) writer would govern the movement of troops by the *Military Code* of the State and place Upton "on the shelf." The fact that a particular course is prescribed by the tactics adopted by competent authority "for the instruction of the infantry of the United States, and for the observance of the militia of the United States," is not of the slightest consequence, according to this sapient critic.

NEW JERSEY.—Rifle Practice.—Company E, Fourth New Jersey, Captain Hugh Abernethy, on the Fourth paraded for practice at targets. The company's range is located at Greenville, N. J., and for some years past it has once or twice a year visited the grounds and held satisfactory target practice, in addition to having a good time generally. This company was formerly commanded by Capt. Weed, and afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Shaw, of the Fourth, now residing in San Francisco, Cal.; and, under this enthusiastic rifleman, was the first to introduce the Hythe system of rifle practice in this country. The company at its various practices has disregarded the Springfield muzzle-loading rifles, at present in the hands of the State troops, and used breech-loaders, of various manufacture, including the Remington, Winchester, etc., a few of which, on request, have been loaned for this purpose on each occasion. In other words, the members of the company have instituted themselves apparently as the State Examining Board for breech-loading arms.

On this occasion the members expressed a desire to try the Winchester gun, and Captain Abernethy requested the Winchester R. A. Company to forward samples for trial, which they did, through their agent, Mr. T. E. Addis. The firing was conducted on the Hythe system. The distance fired was 200 yards, and the size of the target was six feet by three, centre two feet square, and bull's-eye eight inches square. From the score appended it will be observed that the shooting was very fair, when we consider the fact that the company never had any practice with this gun. After the regular shooting of the company was finished Mr. Addis gave a specimen of what it is possible to accomplish with the Winchester gun in regard to rapidity and accuracy combined. He fired eighteen shots at the above-named target at 200 yards, in twenty-four seconds. He hit the target twelve times, three of which were bull's-eyes, five centres, and four were outers. He then fired for rapidity only at the same distance, when he fired eighteen shots in seven seconds. The company was divided into two squads under command of Captain Abernethy and Lieutenant Onslow respectively, and each man fired ten shots. Lieutenant Onslow's squad won by a score of 168 to 139. Bull's-eyes counted 4, centres 3, and outers 2, the highest possible score being 40 points.

THE SCORE.

Captain Abernethy's Squad.

	Misses.	Outers.	Centres.	Bull's-eyes.	Total.
Captain H. H. Abernethy.....	0	5	3	2	27
Sergeant S. Dickinson.....	2	4	3	1	21
Corporal A. Coykendall.....	6	2	1	1	11
Corporal Wm. Noyes.....	5	4	1	0	11
Corporal Walter McGowan.....	9	0	1	0	3
Private J. Berrian.....	4	1	4	1	18
Private M. Good.....	6	2	2	0	10
Private T. Vondra.....	8	1	0	0	6
Private C. O'Reilly.....	6	3	1	0	9
Private A. Garretson.....	4	3	2	0	14
Private Chas. McArty.....	5	5	0	0	10
Aggregate.....	55	31	19	5	139

Totals—Shots fired, 110; hits, 55; misses, 55.

Lieutenant Onslow's Squad.

	Misses.	Outers.	Centres.	Bull's-eyes.	Total.
Lieutenant John Onslow.....	4	2	3	1	17
Sergeant P. Wauson.....	2	5	3	0	19
Sergeant Wm. Jones.....	4	4	3	0	17
Sergeant O. Scarry.....	6	8	2	0	10
Private E. Walsh.....	6	3	0	1	10
Private J. Wauson.....	2	5	2	1	20
Private G. Deane.....	2	3	5	0	21
Private G. Van Buskirk.....	8	1	1	0	5
Private Frank Orr.....	4	4	2	0	14
Private J. A. Parker.....	5	3	2	0	12
Private Geo. Firth.....	2	2	5	1	23
Aggregate.....	41	31	28	4	168

Shots fired, 110; hits, 66; misses, 44.

SUMMARY.

	Misses.	Outers.	Centres.	Bull's-eyes.	Points.
2 squad.....	44	34	28	4	168
1 squad.....	55	31	19	5	139

After the conclusion of the match the company dined at the Tivoli House, where the customary fun and speech-making were had, and a closing presentation to Corporal Walter McGowan of a double-headed target for the exertions he made in securing his score recorded above. The members all voted the Winchester arm the finest gun they ever used, and so thoroughly pleased are they with it that they will endeavor to have the State arm them with it instead of the Springfield breech-loading piece adopted by the quartermaster-general.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. D. D., TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY N. G.—1. A commissioned officer has a right to vote in his company for non-commissioned officers. 2. The position of the company quartermaster-sergeant, in line with his company, is on the left of the first lieutenant. He occupies the position of the fourth ranking duty sergeant, which is really in fact.

J. B. P.—The syllable of a word at the end of a line should never be divided.

D. G., Boston.—The *Wabash* has a tonnage of 3,000 and her displacement is 4,650. The *Junata*'s tonnage is 828, and her displacement is 1,960.

G. W. D., Fort Fetterman, W. T.—The practice at the Military Academy is to execute the "ready" with the breech-loader with the muzzle at the height of the chin.

VICTORIA.—The word "corporal" was stricken out of the 48th Article of War by the 24 section of the act of Congress, approved June 6, 1872, and promulgated to the Army in General Orders No. 46, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of that year. The motion was made in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, at the request and on the advice of Major-General McDowell, U. S. Army, and it was with a view to enlarge the discretionary power of courts-martial in cases of drunkenness on duty of enlisted men, so that fines could be imposed instead of confinement at hard labor, which was the only punishment of a corporal nature left after the abolition of flogging as a punishment in 1861.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE artillery of Switzerland for 1872 consisted of 18,417 men. The instruction in this branch is said to make splendid progress.

THE carbines (*mousquetons*) at present used by the French artillery are to be replaced by breech-loaders of the Chassepot pattern. These carbines will use the same cartridge as the infantry weapon.

A WRITER in the "Archiv für Artillerie und Ingenieur-Offiziere," on the theory that the winter air is drier than that of summer, advises that powder magazines be aired in the winter and closed as tight as possible in the summer.

"Die deutsche Artillerie in den Schlachten bei Metz," published by Mittler & Sohn, Berlin, is a book of interest to artilleryists. It contains facts concerning the operations of the German artillery in the Franco-Prussian war, not contained in any other work on this war.

ON the 6th of June, Heinrich Wilhelm Adalbert, Prince of Prussia, died at Carlsbad, of congestion of the lungs. He was admiral and inspector-general of the marine, and is greatly lamented by all who are connected with the German naval service, being foremost in advocating any improvement or reform.

THE Gatling gun is earnestly recommended in England as the most serviceable weapon that could be used in the Ashantee war. None of these guns have been sent to Cape Coast Castle, and the military journals of England advocate their immediate use, and seriously commend the same to the attention of the authorities.

LATE news from the west coast of Africa brings tidings from Cape Coast Castle to June 1. Her Majesty's ships-of-war *Druid*, *Seagull*, *Coquette*, and *Mertin*, were in the river and ready to render any assistance to the Europeans and natives on shore against the approach of the Ashantees, who remained about two days' march from the town.

THE artillery schools in France are, in accordance with a ministerial decision, to be supplied with one fourteen pounder battery (cannons of 7 kg.) with six pieces, and two light batteries, for practice. All these guns are bronze breech-loaders, of the pattern of Lieutenant-Colonel Reffye, and are each supplied with five hundred rounds of shot.

A STAINED glass window in memory of the officers and men who perished through the foundering of the British iron-clad *Captain*, in September, 1870, has been fixed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. A brass plate will shortly be laid in front of the window. Two other memorial brasses, recording the names of all who were drowned on the occasion, will also be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A GERMAN paper states that, on the requisition of the Prussian headquarters staff, eight Saxon officers have been sent to the French departments which are still occupied by the German troops, to furnish the survey of these departments as speedily as possible, so that when they are evacuated in September on the payment of the milliard, the topographical studies of these districts may be perfectly ready and completed to the last inch.

A SERIES of gun-cotton experiments was carried out on June 16, at Chatham and Upnor, England. Twenty distinct experiments were performed with Abel's gun-cotton and nitrated gun-cotton, in a wet as well as the ordinary dry state, the effects produced not being materially altered where the moisture did not exceed thirty per cent. Experiments with various charges in blast holes in masonry gave results in accordance with theory and previous knowledge.

THE new army reorganization in Russia is making progress very slowly. The question whether the corps or territorial system should be adopted in the military reform has been settled by accepting five military districts instead of the usual fourteen out of the great military commission, thereby retaining in principle the territorial system. It is said that the solution of this question is a victory of the Minister of War, Milutin, whose position was very precarious, and whose fall would have been inevitable had the corps system been preferred.

ONE of the finest collections of arms and armors ever seen is exhibited at Vienna, scarcely a country in the world being without its representation. Weapons used in all ages are included in the collection, from the bow and arrow to the 1,000 pounder Krupp. Sweden has sent armor plates for ships and forts over four inches in thickness, and which have been pierced by steel projectiles fired from guns made in the same country. An Austrian firm has contributed armor plating for block-houses, sanitary wagons, munition wagons, etc., which has thus far stood all trial.

A WRITER in the "Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine," advises abolishing the cuirassier regiments, because they do not answer the wants of a cavalry of the present day. He says, among other things: "Away with the cuirass, this obnoxious piece of armor, which tires the rider and makes him clumsy, which puts dead weight into the saddle, and which constitutes a most welcome target for the enemy's fire, besides hindering the use of an effective weapon in the hands of the cuirassier." He advocates taking from the cuirassier the heavy, shining helmet, and the impracticable white collar (both as prominent targets for the enemy as the cuirass), the pistol, and lastly, the long water-boots, substituting for them an equipment a trifle heavier than the Uhlan's, with the lance, sword, and carbine for arms.

THE commission on the reorganization of the French army has decided upon printing and distributing gratuitously M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier's speech on the necessity of reforming the intendants. The chief recommendation, which was adopted by the commission, was the abolition of the intendants as an independent branch of the service, and its subordination to the commanders of the corps d'armes. M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier recently asserted in the commission that the Emperor Napoleon III. had decided on war with Prussia three months be-

fore the 15th of July, and had with this view sent generals to prepare the army on the Rhine. M. Blondeau offered to demonstrate that this was not true, but on condition that what he said was not made public. The condition was accepted, and M. Blondeau gave his evidence.

"THE pavilion for the famous Krupp guns," says the military correspondent of the *Western Budget*, "has been completed at last, and an opportunity is thus afforded for examining the various productions of the well-known Prussian factory. The guns, from the light field-artillery four-pounder to the 11 1/2-in. gun, are all breech-loaders, with Krupp's cylinder bolt and Broadwell's ring. Nearly all the guns have been subjected to very severe trials, according to a new plan, the invention of Herr Alfred Krupp, and though they have been too often used, they look as new as if they had just come out of the workshop. The guns which burst at these trials had, as it afterwards turned out, been loaded with a powder which ignites and burns away with extraordinary rapidity. The Prussian common prismatic powder has since been used with very satisfactory results. There are also a number of cast-iron gun-carriages, of excellent construction and finish. Perhaps the most remarkable things in this pavilion are two complete gun-carriage beds, each made of a single piece of cast steel, which are unsurpassed in the Exhibition as regards lightness, cheapness, and strength."

NEWS was received at Panama, June 24, from Honduras, by way of Jamaica, that the filibustering steamer *General Sherman* had landed her revolutionary party, headed by E. Palacios, at Utiia, Honduras. The government of Honduras has been overthrown by them and a new one installed. Palacios and followers were marching on Guatemala, and if they succeed in entering that territory (two or three days' march) they are almost certain to overthrow the existing government of President Barrios, and to re-establish that of the Jesuit or church party. Advice from New Orleans report that when the *General Sherman* left Aspinwall she had on board 3,000 Remington rifles, 200 Winchester rifles, with cartridges to match; also a battery of three Gatling guns, all under the charge of General Enrique Palacios, of Guatemala. The *Sherman* was lately purchased at Port Limon, Costa Rica, from Mr. Henry M. Keith, and will proceed to Santo Thomas, Guatemala, where Palacios will be joined by a large force to march upon the capital and city of Guatemala, of 68,000 inhabitants. The people are with General Palacios and will rise en masse. The officers of the vessel are Captains George Gordon and George K. Lordly. The latter is first officer.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* says: The important discovery that gun-cotton can be exploded by a detonating fuse as easily when it is saturated with water as when it is dry, is one of those marvellous announcements, made from time to time by scientific men, which utterly upset all the popular notions respecting the existence of an inherent antipathy between fire and water. Professor Abel now proposes that the bursting charges of shells shall in future consist of water, in which a few skeins of gun-cotton are placed; indeed, he even goes further, and suggests the use of "gun-cotton and water mixed in solution." One advantage which is claimed for this extraordinary explosive mixture is, that it will break up the shell into many more fragments than gun-powder does, "so that common shell may be made almost as effective as shrapnel." It may be well, however, to point out that it is by no means always an advantage for a shell to be broken up into a multitude of small pieces, and that consequently an explosive which invariably did so would be less advantageous than ordinary powder for a bursting charge. When shells are employed against troops, as shrapnel always is, the more pieces the shell breaks into the better—assuming, of course, that none of them are smaller than a bullet; but in bombarding a town or a work of defence, large fragments are necessary to shatter walls and dismount guns. This circumstance shows how important it is for those who aim at introducing new explosives into the service to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the respective parts which different weapons are called upon to play in actual warfare.

THE Melbourne *Herald* of the latest date reports as follows: The long impending crisis in the affairs of the kingdom of Fiji has at last occurred. A large number of the white settlers in those islands have been intensely dissatisfied with King Cakobau's government, and this dissatisfaction recently culminated in an armed uprising of settlers, which, had it not been for the intervention of a British man-of-war, would undoubtedly have been followed by much bloodshed and general disaster. It appears a white settler had been murdered by some native mountaineers, and the rest of white settlers deeming the native force sent to punish the murderers incompetent to do so, took the matter in hand themselves, compelling the native troops to desert from any further operations, fearing their defeat, which would result in the attack and defeat of the white settlers by overwhelming numbers of native mountaineers. Afterwards, however, the native force, increased by forty or fifty Fijian troops, four or five white men, and an Armstrong gun, attacked and killed about 170 mountaineers. Fearing difficulties between the government force that had defeated the mountaineers, and the white settlers, who still remained under arms, Captain Chapman of H. M. S. *Dido*, lying at Levuka, in a letter, called upon the settlers to respect the authority of the Fijian Government. He afterwards visited the Ba river and met some of the leaders of the revolt, and characterized their proceedings as treasonable and seditious. He then drew up a document addressed to the settlers, requiring them to lay down their arms and seek redress for their grievances in the manner in which they would in case they were living on British soil.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that paper that the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably take place at Compiegne in the latter part of September.

THE will of the late Sarah N. Wool, widow of Major-General Wool, was admitted to probate July 3. The following are the bequests and provisions of the will: To Ellen M. Wheeler, niece of Mrs. Wool, of Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,000; to Ann Letsome and Sarah Jackson, faithful servants of deceased, each \$300; Elise, daughter of her servant James H. Davis, \$300; the Presbyterian Church Home, \$2,000; the Protestant Episcopal Church Home, \$2,000; to John G. Cooper, of California, grand nephew of deceased, \$1,000. The executors are directed to dispose of the monument fund bequeathed to Mrs. Wool by her husband in the manner directed by the General's bequest. The balance of the estate is bequeathed to Henrietta E. Hart, niece of Mrs. Wool, and in case of her death before that of Mrs. Wool, to Chester Griswold. Henrietta E. Hart, Chester Griswold, and John Wool Griswold are named as executors.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1871.

THREE years ago, I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, which has been in active use ever since. So highly do I think of this most excellent machine, that I would not take ten times the price I paid for it, if I could not replace it. Singer's and Howe's are too heavy for ladies; Wheeler and Wilson's too apt to get out of order; Grover and Baker's too troublesome to adjust. I have tried them all, and prefer the Florence for Family work. My lady friends here all prefer the Florence. Respectfully yours,

MRS. JANE M. DOYEN,

Principal Alameda Academy.

Office 39 Union Square, N. Y.

MANY a downcast soul whose life was made troublesome by the Metal Spring Trusses, has been restored to life's enjoyment by the use of the New Elastic Truss, which is worn with perfect ease night and day, retaining the rupture safely at all times and is not taken off till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a reasonable price. This New Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York city, who send their full descriptive circulars free on application.

CAPTAINS Faunce and Merryman, of the Revenue Marine Service, and S. J. Kimball, chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, the commission appointed under a recent act of Congress to inquire into the advisability and necessity of erecting new life-saving stations, are now making an inspection of the northern coast of the United States with a view of ascertaining the localities where new life-saving stations are needed.

KEMPTON & HYER, stationers, of Beekman street and Park Row—our near-neighbors have had an entire new front put to their store and have made large and extensive improvements, and invite the public and their friends to the opening on Monday, July 14, where they will find them as jovial and good natured as they have been the last thirteen years. Give them a call.

THE absurd and mischievous statement that an Elastic Truss, so called, will certainly cure ruptures, is not endorsed by Messrs. POMEROY & Co., whose Elastic Rupture Belt is, nevertheless, the very best Elastic Truss made. For correct information on this subject, address POMEROY & Co., 744 Broadway, New York.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the date given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

JULY 4.

Malada, P., Captain.

Gorham, J., Captain.

Tulhull, W., Captain.

Horne, G. M., Captain.

JULY 8.

Butterfield, General.

King, F., Captain.

Judson, E., Colonel.

Maurice, S. W.

Letters have been received in this office for the following persons: General Mott, Egyptian Army; General E. M. Lee; Major-General Mott; General Ward; General Don Carlos Buel; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sinclair; Colonel C. K. Legere; Colonel J. B. Moulton; Colonel James F. Curtis; Colonel W. Farnell (2); Commander of the schoolship *Mercury*; Lieutenant W. A. Cameron; Lieutenant A. B. Jerome; Captain John McCarg; Captain O. O. Potter; Captain M. J. O'Rourke; Captain John W. McClure; Captain G. R. Vernon; Captain A. C. Hooker (8); Captain S. G. Whipple.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

COLLINS-BURNHAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, Omaha, Neb., July 3, 1873, by the Rev. A. C. Garrett, D.D., Jno. S. COLLINS, of Memphis, Tenn., to MARY, daughter of Colonel H. B. BURNHAM, Judge-advocate U. S. A.

WILSON-LINDSAY.—May 6, at the United States Legation, Lima, Peru, Major WALTER M. WILSON, late U. S. Army, to Miss ELIZABETH A. LINDSAY, of San Francisco, Cal.

BEAUMONT-KING.—In Washington City, on the 26th June, at St. Matthew's church, by the Rev. Dr. White, Captain JOHN O. BEAUMONT, U. S. Navy, to FANNIE S., daughter of the late Charles K. King, Esq., of Washington City.

JOHNSON-HANKINS.—July 8, 1873, at Hankins, N. Y., by Rev. A. P. Botsford, Lieutenant C. A. JOHNSON, U. S. A., to Miss ANNE E. HANKINS.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

WILSON.—At Lima, Peru, on the 27th day of May, 1873, Major WALTER M. WILSON, late U. S. Army.

CRILEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday morning, June 28, MARY E., wife of Colonel Francis J. Criley.

McMASTER.—At the U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., July 4, Surgeon JAMES McMASTER, U. S. N.

TRUSTUN.—At the Navy-yard, Boston, July 5, ANNIE E., wife of Commander W. T. Trustun, U. S. Navy.